INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 167 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Alarming Flood Situation In U. P.

Gumti Rises Over Danger Mark

HAVOC IN LUCKNOW AND BAREILLY

Innumerable House Collapses: Boats Ply In Streets

LUCKNOW, July 13.

The flood situation in Lucknow has become more grave by the rising of Gumti water, the level of which rose more than one foot during the last 24 hours. It exceeded the danger mark by three inches. Due to the expansion of water more than half a dozen roads have been closed, and in Bulandbagh Road water is so deep that boats are plying.

Cut Off From City

The river bank road is completely under water, while its parallel road is also affected, so much so that Daliganj, which consists of half a dozen Mohallas, across the river, has been cut off from the City.

Varsity Threatened

The University and the residences of its officials situated on the left bank of the river are threatened by floods and are being hastily evacuated.

More Houses Collapse

About 200 more houses collapsed, bringing the total to 600, and about one hundred were pulled down by Municipal authorities. Two more men are reported to have been killed by a house collapse.

The District and Municipal authorities are busy with relief work.—A.P.

ALARMING REPORTS FROM INTERIOR

Menace From Ramganga, Panghelli And Baiglul Rivers

BAREILLY, July 13.

Despite temporary breaks in the monsoon, the flood situation continues to deteriorate while alarming reports have been received from the interior. The residents of Bareilly City spent an almost sleepless night. Their anxiety was heightened due to constnt roar of falling houses and terrific rain outside. Houses fallen are innumerable.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

A miraculous escape of women and children from death has been reported. At Hafizganj, 10 miles from here, the inhabitants are taking refuge on tree tops and the Hafizganj is submerged under water.

The villagers have raised a bund at Tisua where the villages are under four feet of water and the inhabitants are living precariously. Mandia, on Shahajhanpur border, has been isolated. Most of the houses have fallen in Fatehganj East, property having been washed away. The villagers are lying on the road or perched on trees. One man has been drowned there while six persons, including two women and two children have been injured. Villagers are reported to be starving.

Mr. Crossley, Sub-Divisional Magistrate has rushed to the spot. The authorities are rendering all possible help gram and gur are distributed to hungry persons.

SOURCE OF ANXIETY

Interviewed, the District Magistrate stated that the real anxiety was that the Ramganga flowing one foot below the Budaun Road. He added certain low-lying villages on both banks of the Ramganga had been flooded, the chief source of anxiety being the Panghelli and the Baiglul rivers. No loss of life has been reported but some stray cattle have been washed away.

Numerous houses have fallen in Nawabganj, which is half-flooded. —A. P.

TEMPLE UNDER WATER

BAREILLY, July 13.

There is an appreciable improvement in the flood situation in Bareilly, Pilibhit, and Shahjahanpur districts.

It is reported that the Ramganga is steadily rising and together with the Killa river has become a wide expanse of water. The premises of the Alakhanath Temple are assailed by flood water. Many houses of washermen living in the vicinity have been washed away.

Fortunately there does not appear to be any danger to the Ramganga Bridge which is considered quite safe, but on the Aligarh-Bareilly section trains are delayed as the condition of the track is unsatisfactory.

Nawabgunj town is now accessible as flood water has receded.

Shahjahanpur reports heavy damage to property. Two persons were killed as the result of a house collapse while two others were seriously injured. The authorities are touring villages likely to be affected by floods and organising safety measures including evacuation.—A. P.

CITY EMBANKMENT THREATENED

River Sai Follows In Footsteps Of Gumti

LUCKNOW, July 13.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, has issued a communique describing the floods situation and explaining the measures taken by Government and local authorities to meet it.

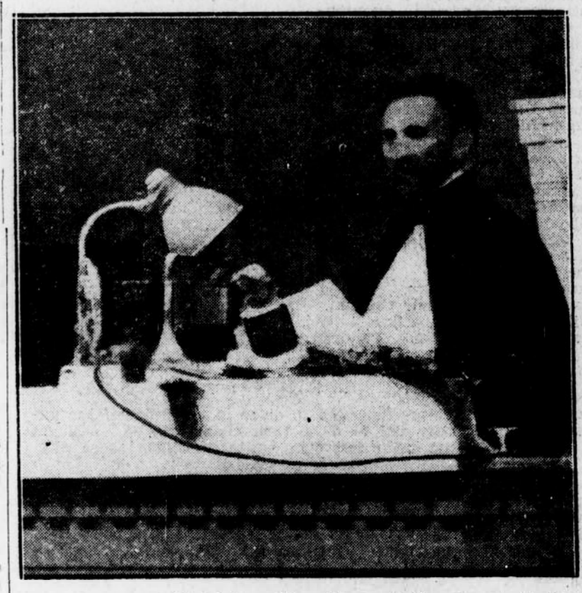
The Communique says:—The level of the river Gumti is steadily rising. It is now about four feet ten inches below the floods level of the year 1923 and about two feet, 11 inches below the floods level of 1915.

EMBANKMENT IN DANGER.

A considerable area of the south bank in Lucknow is protected by the Butler Road embankment, which was built after the last serious floods in order to safeguard the area lying between the river and Clyde Road. The condition of this embankment gives cause for some anxiety. The embankment was threatened a few days ago by the bursting of a sewer at the edge of the embankment. The Municipal authorities have done all they could to strengthen this weak spot by driving in poles and erecting a barricade of sandbags.

In the last two days other breaches in the embankment have been threatened, one of which is causing some anxiety. Earth has been rammed in to strengthen the breach and the Municipal authorities are taking the necessary precautions. A large reserve stock of sandbags is kept in readiness and gangmen with a lorry are on duty day and night to be sent quickly to cope with any breach. It is

(Continued on Page 10)



The Emperor of Abyssinia making his pathetic appeal to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva for the continuance of sanctions against Italy.
(Photo By Air Mail)

FRONTIER BAN ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Magisterial Order Causes Resentment In Public

PESHAWAR, July 12.

Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., in a statement to the "United Press" says:—

"Under the auspices of the N. W. F. Province Parliamentary Board, a branch of the Board was recently set up for Peshawar city. The main object of the above body, as is well-known, is to fight the elections for the new Legislative Assembly.

"In pursuance of this object the City Board authorised its secretary to call a public meeting for 3rd July and to invite people residing in the neighbouring villages to attend that meeting. It was also decided that the meeting should be preceded by a peaceful procession. All this was being done to acquaint the public with the objects for which the Board was set up.

UNCALLED FOR ORDER.

"It is inconceivable that there could have been any idea in the minds of the organisers to defy the Government, or of breaking any laws, or of causing any public disturbance. The Board is a constitutional body and is pledged to work within the law of the land. On the 1st of July the S. S. P., Pesnawar, asked the Secretary of the Board to apply under Section 30 of the Police Act for permission to hold a procession and a meeting on the 3rd July. This was promptly done. The unexpected then happened. In reply the S. S. P. enclosed an order of the District Magistrate promulgated under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions and demonstrations within a radius of 5 miles of the Cunningham Clock Tower, Peshawar. The police locked and picketed the place of meeting. The order is absolutely uncalled-for and is against the spirit of law as laid down under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

ELECTION MEETING BANNED.

"The District Magistrate by his order has banned a meeting and a procession which were being organised purely for election purposes. This act of the District Magistrate shows that the Government is out to paralyse the activities of the Board and to make it impossible for it to have their nominees duly elected to the new Assembly. This is in contravention of the speech of H. E. the Viceroy in which he has solemnly announced that the Government will remain neutral in election matters.

"The same view was expressed on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Home Member in a speech in which he asserted that all lawful activities of the Frontier Parliamentary Board will not be interfered with by the Government.

ALARM IN PUBLIC.

"This act of the District Magistrate is not only illegal, but is absolutely high-handed and untenable. It has created feeling of resentment and alarm in the public mind. The Peshawar Parliamentary Board, therefore, demands and expects that the local Government will undo this great wrong by rescinding immediately this order of the District Magistrate."—United Press.

FORTIFICATION OF HELIGOLAND

Question In Commons

LONDON, July 13.

Asked at question time in the House of Commons whether Germany's undertaking not to refortify Heligoland was being kept, Lord Cranborne said he had learned from enquiries that Heligoland was being fortified, no right of inspection existed in that connecton and nobody's leave had been obtained.—Reuter.

ITALY'S TERMS TO POWERS

Withdraw Naval Guarantees And Invite Germany To Brussels

ROME, July 13.

It is stated in official circles that Italy is prepared to attend the forthcoming meeting of Locarno Powers at Brussels provided her two conditions are accepted, namely, withdrawal of Mediterranean "Guarantees" and invitation to Germany to attend.—Reuter.

CRISIS AGAIN IN SPAIN

Cabinet Summoned Sequel To Murder Of Prominent Politician

MADRID, July 13.

Senor Calvo Sotelo, leading Conservative politician and possible Dictator in the event of the Rightists returning to power was found murdered in the cemetery here. Whether he was killed after arrest this morning or at the hands of his political adversaries who tricked him from his house is not known. A body of men described as Lieutenant of shock police, and several other policemen and two civil guards presented themselves at his residence and arrested Senor Sotelo but the Chiefs of Police and the Civil Guard express ignorance. There is a disposition to link his death with De Castillo's murder mentioned earlier.

Meantime the political situation is critical and the Cabinet is holding a protracted meeting.

No strikers have returned to work despite Government orders.—Reuter.

MADRID MURDER SENSATION

MADRID, July 13.

Lt. Jose De Castillo, a member of the "Shock Police" and a bitter opponent of Fascism, was murdered, as he was leaving his house by shots fired from a nearby motorcar.—Reuter.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE

German Lady Impressed By Simple Life Of Ashram

WARDHA, July 13.

Miss Gerda Phillips, a German lady, working in the Jamia Mallia, Delhi, spent three weeks at Wardha.

She lived mostly in the Mahilashrama and gave lessons on the method of child education to girl students. She also spent a few days with Mira Ben at Wardha and with Mahatmaji at Seogaon. Before leaving Wardha she gave a short talk to Mahilashrama students.

She was greatly impressed with the simple life which Mahatmaji and Mira Ben were leading in villages. She regarded it a great privilege to have come in contact with them. She advised the Ashram girls to emulate the great example of Mahatmaji and work tirelessly for the welfare of the motherland.

Lastly Seth Jamnalal Bajaj paid a warm tribute to Miss Phillips' born sincerity and love for India.—United Press.

NO HOPE OF EARLY RELEASE

Amnesty For Austrian Nazis Will Take Weeks To Materialise

VIENNA, July 13

Release of Austrian Nazis under Austro-German agreement has not yet begun. It is officially stated that several weeks will be needed to sort out the political from the criminal Nazi offenders before the promised amnesty for the former can be carried into effect.—Reuter.

REFORM OF LORDS TO WAIT

Grave Problems Occupy Govt.'s Attention, Says Premier

LONDON, July 13.

Addressing a large deputation of both Houses of Parliament which stressed the importance of reform of House of Lords, Mr. Baldwin said owing to grave problems occupying the whole attention of Government and the controversial nature of the subject, he was unable to initiate any legislation on the subject.—Reuter.

Satyamurti's Plea For Office-Acceptance

LESSON FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Madras Leader Says Congress Will Sweep Elections

"In all provinces we can get majorities provided we do not quarrel among ourselves. That is the greatest danger to-day. The fault is in ourselves and not in our stars. There are things which may disrupt the Congress. You must have humility and tolerance and decide to work together in the cause of Indian fight for freedom.

Congress Success Assured

"I have no doubt in my mind that the Congress will sweep the elections from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Karachi to Assam. To-day what is the Congress asking of the electorate? It asks them to mark secretly their vote on the ballot paper in favour of the Congress and thus say: 'I want Swaraj'. Is it too much of the Congress to ask the people whom it had served all these years?"

Only Effective Method

So said Mr. S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, addressing an overflow meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall on Monday evening in furtherance of the Congress election campaign. Mr. Satyamurti expressed the view that acceptance of office was the only method by which the Constitution could be effectively broken.

Master-Stroke Of Statesmanship

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, declared: "It was a master stroke of statesmanship, for the Congress to have decided not to arrive at any decision at present on the question of office acceptance. According to those who support the Congress Executive's decision on the question, Congress has a knack of deciding questions correctly and taking that correct decision at a proper and psychological moment".

Mr. NARIMAN'S SPEECH

As the President of the B. P. C. C. I welcome on behalf of our Committee the President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee with fraternal greetings. Mr. Satyamurti has been good enough to break his journey on his way to Simla and give us the benefit of hearing him. His views on the subject are by now very well known. One thing it must be stated—whether you agree with him or not—that he has the courage to express openly and frankly his views, whether they please the majority or not. He is, perhaps, the staunchest advocate and protagonist of office acceptance, there is no doubt about the honesty and sincerity of his views. It is very unkind and very ungenerous of critics to suggest that behind the back of these advocates for office-acceptance, there is some personal motive or personal ambition. I say it is not only uncharitable and ungenerous, but ridiculous to make that suggestion. It is natural that on a burning issue of this description there is bound to be very acute controversy, as both sides possess very strong views on the subject. But as I appealed in the Congress meeting, I will appeal again that it would not be right for one Congress man to attribute personal motive to another. We must concede that amount of honesty and sincerity that the Congress standard requires, that both parties believe and express those views because both believe their respective course to be the best in the interests of the country. It is not fair to suggest that office-acceptance advocates plead for it because they themselves have in view this job-hunting business; nor should the "No-Changers" be criticised as pleading to the gallery and have the desire to retain the Left-wing leadership and as such preach that particular view.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI

PRECEDENT IN HISTORY.

For the present, the only point is whether this decision should be made now or reserved for a later stage. It is a master-stroke of statesmanship that a decision should be taken not only correctly but at the proper and psychological moment. From that point of view the Congress proposal not to decide the question in a hurry should be defended, because if you study the history of other nations, similarly situated,—whether Ireland, Egypt and other places,—you will find that the question of policy as regards the entry or non-entry to legislatures had been decided long before the elections. The question of acceptance or rejection of office which is not a question of principle or policy, but only of tactics, was kept over till the last moment, sometimes till after the elections. After all, this question can best be decided after we know our strength in the different legislatures.

MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE.

On the other hand, it must be stated, and that is I believe the main point of the advocates of office-acceptance like Mr. Satyamurti and others, that for the very purpose of securing a majority and capturing all the seats, it is necessary and also fair to the electorates that they should be informed before they register their votes what programme and policy they are voting for. The Congress demands that voters should vote for a policy or a principle and not for personalities, and hence unless they know that definite policy or programme it would not be fair to demand their votes or expect their support. Howsoever strong the feelings and howsoever great the controversy, let us hope that harmony, discipline, and the team-

(Continued on Page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Erector and fitter for Howard Bullough Spinning carding, machinery, one LL.B., overseers and Muslim teachers, Veterinary Surgeons, for immediate appointments. Apply Goldwyn & Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 6562.

Wanted unemployed persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (6554)

Wanted Organisers and Stockists for Perfumeries on Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Security of Rs. 30 against sample stock is essential. East Bengal Chemical and Research Laboratory, 49, Harish Neogi Road, Calcutta. (6465)

Wanted a Branch Manager on Rs. 150-25-200 p.m. Organisers on Rs. 100-20-200 p.m. Besides commission, T.A., Office Allowances. Experienced hands preferred. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 175, Lahore. (6556)

Wanted one M.B.B.S., competent in Pneumothorax work, for upcountry. Apply Box No. 6549, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted Accounts Clerk. Must assist cashier. Salary Rupees Sixty per month. Cash security Rupees Three hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6534, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the Post of an Organiser with Headquarters in Poona for Maharashtra for a leading Life Office that has declared a handsome Bonus. State age, qualifications and experience to Box No. 6545, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let:—Godown for Factory use, 2,500 sq. ft. Rs. 70. 5,150 sq. ft. Rs. 115. Sitafalwady, Mount Rd., Mazagaon. T. Pragji, 12, Stock Exchange, New Building, Bombay. (6531).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Bengal Homoeo Medical College with which is attached the Hindu Hospital, Principal 32 years' Experience Homoeopathic Dr. J. C. Banerjee. Session from June. Hospital with 30 beds more than 100 patients in out door, own Dessection. Well equipped unseen Laboratory, etc.: 50 freeships and half freeships. Special arrangements for lady students. Morning, Day and Night Class. (6531).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted:—Join Special Concession Rate Shorthand and Typewriting Classes. At Shri Radha Mukund Institute, Khatau Building, Majestic Cinema, Girgaum. (6559).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted local agents to canvass for well-known automobile products on salary or commission or on both. Apply sharp to: Rane Limited, New Queen's Road, Bombay. (6550).

Nasik. Wanted, an energetic Indian gentleman of good social position with influence in Nasik to represent the Pearl Assurance Company, Ltd., as an Agent for the transaction of Life Assurance business. Apply by letter, Post Box 803, Bombay. (3514).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wycliff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden. Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bonafide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. Soda Fountain and Bottle-cooler (with 8 holes) in good working condition. Apply Box No. 6557, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvents	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	251 of 1934.	Mark Vincent Nassey.	First.
2.	256 of 1934.	Jesinglal Mangalji, a firm.	Do.
3.	269 of 1934.	Arnold Eugean Kinchella.	Do.
4.	271 of 1934.	George Arthur Augusto.	Do.
5.	277 of 1934.	Rajaram Settaram Powar.	Do.
6.	195 of 1394.	Frank Evans.	Do.
7.	312 of 1934	Vishnu Narayan Gokhale.	Do.
8.	315 of 1934.	Jacob Saul Mordecai Moses.	Do.
9.	318 of 1934.	Edward Cornelius Hogan.	Do.
10.	319 of 1934.	Harold Vivian Armstrong.	Do.
11.	324 of 1934.	George Richard Snelling.	Do.
12.	359 of 1934.	Bertram Evelyn Swinton.	Do.
13.	391 of 1934.	Kattampatti Seshadri Ananthachari.	Do.
14.	411 of 1934.	Kaikhushroo Hormasji Daruwala.	Do.
15.	700 of 1934.	Jiwraj Jiwandas (Personal)	Do.
16.	468 of 1932.	Mardecai Jacob Nigrekar & Anr.	First & Final
17.	259 of 1934.	Baidenath Karmakar Baboo.	Do.
18.	264 of 1934.	Dnanu Sambushet Dolas.	Do.
19.	292 of 1934.	Puranchand Dutt traded as Puranchand Rameshchand.	Do.
20.	306 of 1934.	Shriniwas Trimbak Sule.	Do.
21.	349 of 1934.	Vasudev Janardhan Ketkar.	Do.
22.	273 of 1934.	Ramniklal Mangalji Shah.	Do.
23.	380 of 1934.	Charles Joseph Ennis.	Do.
24.	396 of 1934.	Lalbhai Kevaldas Shah & Anr. traded as B. Mahasukhram & Co.	Do.
25.	839 of 1930.	Albert Victor Scott.	Second & Final
26.	255 of 1934.	Nurudin Tayabali Vora.	Preferential distribution.
27.	310 of 1934.	Ramchandra Krushnaji Chawan.	Do.
28.	363 of 1934.	Hajibhai Lalji & Co., a firm.	Do.
29.	389 of 1934.	Dewshankar Tulsiram Pandya, traded as Radha Vilas Hindu Hotel & the Ambika Vijaya Hindu Hotel	Do.

CREDITORS, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rents, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 3rd day of July, 1936.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
3491

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Contracts will be given for sale of Red and Yellow Ochres and White Earth-Chalk, as also Forest Produce Major and Minor in Sohawal State, C. I. by the Order of The Durbar on August 7, 1936 at 10 a.m. in the Fort after an open bidding.

Superintendent Forest.
Sohawal State, C. I.
3535.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 14th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July 1936.
3536.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the printing of 500 copies of the University Calendar, containing about 900 pages of 8 point type of Royal Octavo size, similar to the edition of the Calendar which may be inspected at the University Registrar's Office. The tenders should be superscribed with the words "Tenders for the University Calendar" and will be received by the Registrar up to the 15th August, 1936.

2. The paper to be used should be 40 lbs. white Double Royal printing paper of good quality and should be of Indian Manufacture. The binding should be cut flush with thick card boards and with a cloth back. Quotations should include charges per page of the Calendar inclusive of the binding charges of 500 copies. The University is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th July, 1936.
(3527)

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
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Public Notices.

S. S. "SUMATRA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th July, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 455 OF 1936.

Re DWARKADAS JIWANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandivli in the Bombay Suburban District and claiming to be the sole proprietor of the business done in the name of "Khimji Khatau & Co." as Cotton brokers and merchants having their pedhi at Sheikh Memon Street without the Fort of Bombay .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: Bai PREMABAI, widow of Khetsey Tulsidas:

..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 10th day of July, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
3534.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	23rd June	10th July
Biyo ,,	22nd ,,	16th ,,
Sumatra ,,	9th July	24th ,,
Taijin ,,	24th ,,	9th Aug.
Ohio ,,	27th ,,	12th ,,
Kifuku ,,	8th Aug	23rd ,,
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Sept
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	16th ,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Pardon our
SHOUTING
—But this is no picture for a whispering campaign!
It's just about the grandest show we've seen since "The Thin Man"! Fast! Funny! Tense! Thrilling! It's the great big surprise hit of 1935!
THE CASE OF THE
Lucky LEGS
WARREN WILLIAM
PATRICIA ELLIS
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
ALLEN JENKINS

AND
The Great Fight For The World's Heavyweight Title
JOE LOUIS
versus
MAX SCHMELING
THE WHOLE GREAT BATTLE
In Three Thrilling Reels

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"KING OF THE JUNGLE"
A Romance between an untamed naked giant of the jungle and his civilized sweetheart!
A paramount picture with
THE LION MAN
BUSTER CRABBE.

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Definite Programme Of Council Work Urged

YEOTMAL, July 13.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting, Pandit Dinkarshastri Kanade, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, referred to the question of acceptance of ministries, and emphasised his view, which he said he was going to place before the A.I.C.C. that the main thing for consideration was the formulation of a definite programme of council work co-ordination with vigorous activity among the masses, so as to lead the nation further in its march towards freedom. This would necessarily involve not only acceptance of ministerships, but complete control of the Government machinery. The Congress programme must include retrenchment of administrative cost and corresponding decrease in the burden of taxes.—A. P.

BANKER ACQUITTED

End Of Sensational Cheating Case

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, July 10.

A sensational case, in which Mr. Krishnarao Ankalgi, Pleader of Dharwar was the accused, was tried by Mr. S. R. Baitmangalkar Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar under Sec. 420 I.P.C. (cheating) and was acquitted under that section.

The facts of the case as stated in the judgment are:

Accused is the Managing Director of the Bank, known as the Ankalgi Bank Limited, Dharwar. He was doing Hundi and cheque cashing business, with the Reddi Co-operative Credit Bank at Dharwar. He had opened a current account with the Imperial Bank of India at Hubli. The cheques which he used to draw on the latter Bank used to be cashed for commission by the Reddi Bank.

It is alleged that on 16th May, 1934, the accused drew a cheque for Rs. 3,000 and on 6th July, 1934 issued another cheque for Rs. 3,000 on the Imperial Bank at Hubli and presented them for encashment, knowing that he had insufficient balance in the Imperial Bank to his credit. When the cheques were presented at the Imperial Bank at Hubli, they were dishonoured.

The prosecution examined the chairman of the Reddi Bank, Mr. Wright, Agent of the Imperial Bank, Hubli, Mr. Kenchonyonda Patil, the cashier of the Reddi Bank, and Mr. Kalwad, Manager of the Reddi Bank.

In the evidence it was found that the drawing power of the accused was never sufficient to meet the cheque of Rs. 3,000 and that it varied from Rs. 1693 to Rs. 103 from the date when it was drawn to the date and presented for payment.

After going into the evidence, the trying judge acquitted the accused, and said that he would send a copy of this judgment to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to enable him to investigate how and why the auditors could not detect the system of helping the accused with the Bank's monies.

RAID ON CITY HOTEL

Arrest Of Suspects

A sensational coup was brought off by the Palton Road Police on Saturday night when they surprised some visitors to the city temporarily residing in the Great Indian Hotel, Kalbadevi, and took them into custody on charges of housebreaking and theft committed in Lucknow and also made a haul of property alleged to be stolen.

It appears, Inspector Dyer received certain information about the suspicious movements of three persons, who had temporarily taken up their abode in the city.

Careful investigations led the Police to a room in the Great Indian Hotel, where Sitaram S. Dunni, Sarju Prasad Sukoo and Shivkumar Satyanarayan were staying.

Inspector Dyer and his officers took the men in custody and searched the room.

They found a Saving's Bank Account-book where Rs. 750 had been deposited on July 10 and a fairly large quantity of gold and silver ornaments, precious stones and other valuable securities.

It is believed that these articles had been stolen from Ahiyaganj and Raja Bazar, Lucknow.

Extensive Travels.

The police also found evidence of the men having travelled between Cawnpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Calcutta and from thence to Bombay.

Pending further inquiries the accused have been remanded in custody by the Presidency Magistrate, third Court.

DEPUTATION TO BHAWNAGAR RULER

Gujarat Law Society's Memorial

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 9.

The Gujerat Law Society which is conducting the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, submitted a memorial to Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

A letter was received to see in person the Maharaja Saheb, and as such, a committee of five members was formed. Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, Vice-Presdent, Mr. Bhasker Rao Medh, Hon. Secretary, Sir Mehbub Kadri, Mr. Jiwanlal Desai, and Mr. Naginlal V. Desai decided to see the Maharaja Saheb.

But on account of unavoidable circumstances all could not go, Mr. Mulchand A. Shah and Mr. Bhasker M. Medh went to Bhavnager on July 4.

The deputation was given a hearty welcome by the State and they met the Maharaja Saheb in the Nilam Garden. The deputation talked to the Maharajah at length for about an hour regarding the management, educational system, hostel plans, etc.

The Maharajah was convinced and promised help.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Preparation Of A Directory

The Assistant Librarian of the Fergusson College, Poona, writes:

The need for a reliable directory of the important libraries of India has been long felt. It is required for our own use and for answering the many queries the Association gets, now and then, from the library profession outside India and from international library bodies.

The Indian Library Association is accordingly taking steps to prepare a directory, and it seeks the co-operation of all the library authorities in making the preparation of the directory a success.

It has been decided to include in the Directory information as per questionnaire prepared by the Association. The work of collecting information of the libraries in the Bombay Presidency is entrusted to Mr. R. S. Parkhi, Assistant Librarian, Fergusson College, Poona 4, who has already sent the forms of the questionnaire to the various libraries in the Presidency. But if the authorities of any libraries, possessing 5,000 or more books, have not received the same, they are requested by Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan, the Chairman of the Special Committee, to send the names and addresses of their libraries to Mr. R. S. Parkhi, so that the forms of the questionnaire may be sent to them.

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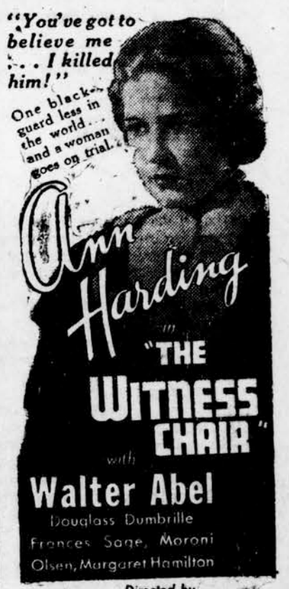
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Meeting Of Board And Workers' Representatives Proves Abortive

Retrenchment & Wage-Cutting Aggravate Situation

General Strike Only Weapon: Will Wiser Counsels Prevail?

(Special To "Chronicle")

There was a profound discontent existing among the representatives of the seven lakhs of Railway employees from all over the country who had met at Simla, recently at the attitude of the Railway Board in regard to the two vital questions concerning the Railway employees, which were placed before the Board.

There could be no doubt that the dilatory methods adopted by the Railway Board were resented, and a strong minority even urged the immediate resolve for the calling of a 'General Strike' on all the lines in the country.

It was true that the divergence of views on the two questions between the representatives of the Railway Board and the All-India Railway Federation was so great that in spite of two days of strenuous endeavours, they could not find a single point of contact.

So said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", aregarding the recent meeting of the Railway Board and the Federation held at Simla

NOT A BREAKDOWN.

Asked if the Press reports that the Simla Conference had ended in a breakdown, and as to what exactly were the reasons for such a breakdown, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that one could not term it as a breakdown. It was true that they could not arrive at any amicable settlement on the two fundamental questions affecting thousands of Railway employees all over the country. The Railway Board members and the Federation representatives could not see eye to eye on the issues before them.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said: "Since 1931, the following are the figures of retrenchment, discharges and dismissals and resignations from the various railway services in India."

Retrenchment from December, 1930 to May, 1931, numbered 40,000. The subsequent retrenchments in the following years numbered about 10,000. The normal wastage due to discharge, dismissals, resignations, etc., numbered about a lakh. The total reduction in the course of five years is one lakh and a half of employees of Indian Railways, as against which the number of new recruits and reinstatements of retrenched workers comes to about 35,000. So that the total net reduction is about 1,15,000. Every year about 25,000 get out of the Railways as normal wastage due to death, retirement, etc. Therefore, there is no necessity of the proposed retrenchment of 4,000 new men, because that would be secured in the course of the next two months.

NO GROUND FOR WAITING

"We say that there is no ground for refusing to wait for two months to secure the necessary reduction. Those who are to be retrenched may not always correspond to the men who will retire or die. To come to that scale it might take three months or more.

"In substance it could be called a breakdown since there was a variance between the Railwaymen's representatives and the Railway Board on two of the fundamental issues concerning the railwaymen in India. Firstly, it was the question of proposed retrenchment of 4,000 men and the second important issue was on the question of the new scale of wages introduced by the Railway Board. The revised scale of wages is a measure for adopting the scaling down of wages of new entrants from ten to twenty per cent. in some cases. New entrants really means people who entered the Railway service in July 1931 and since. It appears that the revised scale of wages is part of an economic campaign in which no regard is paid to the standard of living of the large mass of Railway employees. It is notorious that even the scale of wages prior to the revised scale was painfully inadequate. And this was testified to by the evidence of some of the Railways themselves before the Royal Commission on Labour. This expert body was presided over by the late Mr. Whitley, speaker of the British Parliament. This body found that about 66 per cent. of the Railway workers were heavily in debt, and in some cases, 90 per cent of them were in debt on individual administrations.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said: "This shows that an overwhelming majority did not get adequate wages and ran into debts to keep them going. This was the case when the new scales came into force. As I said before, the new scales mean a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the original wages. Therefore, workers who were in debt even when the wages were high will now shift for themselves as best as they could, with no substantial a cut.

"A scrutiny of the new scale of wages on various Railways, has been attempted, without any serious enquiry. Neither the Railway Board nor any other administration dare deny that there are discrepancies and anomalies existing in those scales. For instance, a clerk doing the same kind of work on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, reaches a maximum pay of Rs. 80 per month, while his prototype in South India gets Rs. 40 as the maximum salary. A gangman north of Delhi gets Rs. 14, while the same gangman a few miles south-east of Delhi gets only Rs. 11 per month, or a difference of 27 per cent.

RLY. BOARD CHALLENGED

"As this matter affects not hundreds or thousands, but hundreds of thousands within the coming 5 years, the Federation practically challenged the Railway Board either to justify this scale of wages or to agree to a Court of Enquiry. It is said that these variations represented the different standards of living in different parts which, of course, is a mere truism in one sense and absolutely baseless in another. The standard of living is painfully low all over India and while there may be slight local variations it is absurd to suggest that the standard of living at Coimbatore is 100 per cent. lower than the standard of living on the B. N. R. Or the standard of living at Delhi is 27 per cent. more than the standard of living of a place 10 miles south-east of Delhi.

"It is not shown if the standard of living in the areas of the B. N. Railway and the S. I. Railway varies to the extent of 100 per cent., or whether the salary of the Agent of the S. I. Railway is 100 per cent. lower than the salary of the Agent of the B. N. Railway. In fact the Railway Board has no explanation for the superficial perfunctory and 'ex-parte' investigation behind the backs of the workers based on unscientific methods which cannot stand the test of cross-examination."

Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that it was true that divergence of views between the Railway Board and the Representatives of the Federation was so great that in spite of two days' strenuous endeavour, they could not come to an agreement even on a single point.

Hence it was decided by the representatives of the Federation that they should ask for a Court of Enquiry. There was no doubt a strong minority, which scouted the dilatory methods of the members of the Railway Board and urged for the immediate preparation for a general strike, which, however, was not favoured by a large majority. There was certainly a profound discontent existing among the representatives of seven lakhs of railway employees all over the country. They would meet very soon and explore all ways and means to get redress for the railway workers before they launch reluctantly on the last step.

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SETH GOVIND DAS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Mahakoshal P.C.C. Cabinet Considers Question Of Mass Contact

JUBBULPORE, July 13.

The Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee met last evening at Itarsi. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla presiding, and adopted the report of the Secretary, Provincial Committee, regarding questionnaire on mass contact sent by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

A Committee consisting of the Vice-president of the Provincial Congress Committee and two others was constituted to enquire into the report on the working of local bodies captured by the Congress in the province. It was also resolved to strengthen the Congress Committees in various parts of the province in view of the coming general elections.

The Committee resolved to accept the resignation of Seth Govind Das M. L. A., from the Working Committee.

ADVISORY BOARD OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

SIMLA, July 13.

The Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research commenced its sitting to-day.

Sir William Stampe, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Department, United Provinces, gave an account of his work on utilisation of underground water supplies and Hydro-electric developments in the United Provinces.

The Board then dissolved into sub-committee and will meet again on 16th when the Viceroy will address it.

This is the 14th meeting of the Board since its inception.—A.P.

TWO YEARS' JAIL FOR EX-EDITOR

Sequel To Defamation Of Manager Of State Railway

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Mr. Nagardas Ghadia, Editor of the "Pol" a former Bombay weekly, was convicted to-day by the District Magistrate for defaming Mr. Hemachand, Manager of the Bhavnagar State Railway by writing three articles in issues of the "Pol" and sentenced to 2 years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default six months' imprisonment for each defamatory article. The sentences are to run concurrently.—United Press.

Poonamchand Ranka Breaks Fast

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Various rumours were spread out regarding the fast of Seth Poonamchand Ranka, a prominent Congress leader of Nagpur. There was no political or social cause behind the fast except for maintaining good health and reducing mental anxities. It was intended to observe fast for 10 to 15 days but when 4 days were completed vomiting began and Dr. Khare, Dr. Vaidya and Dr. Damle after examining him advised to discontinue fast as it would be harmful to his health.

Sethji, his wife Dhanvatidevi Ranka and Mr. Khemchand Chordia terminated their fast to-day at 12 p. m. noon after 8 1/2 days. They have lost 18 lbs. in weight.

Sethji is taking milk and fruit. It is hoped that he will regain his health in a week.

FOUR RAILWAY WORKERS KILLED

Sequel To Collapse Of Part Of Bridge Near Malkapur

NAGPUR, July 13.

Information has been received here that four persons, three workers and one Inspector of works, were killed last night beyond Malkapur Railway Station due to a portion of the Railway Bridge under construction collapsing.

The mail to Calcutta consequently had to run two hours late. Details are lacking.—United Press.

ELECTROCUTION TRAGEDY

Four Villagers Killed In Attempt To Lift Up Snapped Wire

MYSORE, July 13.

An electrocution tragedy is reported from Mandya resulting in the death of four villagers.

It appears that an overhead electric wire passing over a sugarcane farm was suddenly snapped near Mandya and resulted in great damage to crops. Four villagers who attempted to remove the live wire were electrocuted.—United Press.

OPPOSITION TO NEW GOVT. PROPOSAL

Taxi Drivers Resent Grant Of More Power To Vehicles Dept.

The Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes to say that the New Government proposal is to the effect that the powers hitherto vested in the Dist. Magistrate and in the highest Police Authorities as regards cars to be found in a weak mechanical condition by which punishment is imposed upon the drivers, are now transferred to any member of the police in the Motor Vehicles Department.

The Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union declares that the said transference is disastrous and will invest small officials with too great an arbitrary powers. Already inspection and passing are the two principals harassments at the hand of the Police upon the taxi drivers and if Government widens their authority, there will be continual disputes between the Union's men and the authority. The Union is calling a special meeting to protest against the new Notification of Government and organises its forces in an effective manner.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' MEETING

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association will be held in the Demonstration Hall, Secondary Training College to-day, at 6 p.m. Business: to adopt the report of the Executive Committee and to pass the statement of accounts for the previous year; to consider the recommendation of the Executive Committee regarding certain changes in Article 2 of the constitution; to elect office-bearers and ordinary members of the Committee for 1936-37; to elect two auditors and to move a resolution of thanks to Principal H. V. Hampton.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A bookie who is alleged to have been accepting "Sutta" bets through an iron-barred door near the staircase of Kohinoor Mill Chawl No. 1, at Naigaum, was arrested by the C. I. D. on Friday night.

Some chits and money were found with him.

Baijanath Ramnath, the suspect, was offered bail of Rs. 250 at the Dadar Court to-day.

Raid At Bhoiwada.

Following a raid on a shop at Bhoiwada on Saturday night, Ramchandra Baburao was arrested. Rs. 189 in cash, marked coins and chits were seized by the Police.

Bail of Rs. 100 was offered him at the Dadar Court this morning.

Following a gambling raid by the Dongri Police last night at Yacub Gulli, five persons were arrested.

All the accused were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and ordered to be released on bail in sums varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.

A constable on his beat at Matunga is alleged to have been assaulted by Arjun Dhondoo yesterday.

Arjun, it is alleged, was under the influence of liquor and bit the constable on the lower lip, almost severing it.

When the accused was produced before the Dadar Court this morning, the Magistrate bailed him out in the sum of Rs. 200.

A highly decomposed body of a Hindu whose identify is unknown, was recovered by the Esplanade Police, yesterday, on the rocks at the Church Gate Reclamation.

The Coroner's Jury could not find out the cause of death as the body was highly decomposed.

A room on the second floor of a house at Bohri Street, Parsi Gully in the Maharbourie section was raided on Saturday night and Kassam Ibrahim (25) was arrested.

The police seized 71 chits and some cash.

Kassam was remanded on bail for fourteen days at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

Following what seemed to be in its initial stage a disturbance at the week-end on the Dockyard Road, where about thirty people collected and where angry scenes were stated to have been witnessed by an excited crowd, three persons were arrested by the Byculla Police on the same night.

The intervention of Police before the house of one Ibrahim Shabudin, the scene of disturbance saved the situation it is stated.

Police investigations revealed

(Continued in Col. 5)

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(Continued from Col. 7)

that large slabs of stones were found in the two front rooms of the building.

Police inquiries further show that the arrested persons were the ring-leaders of the gang.

All the persons were armed with sticks and stones.

The cause of the trouble is not known.

Jumma Mahaboob, Sayed Gulam Hussain and Abdulla Gulam Munchi arrested in this connection by the Byculla Police were put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and ordered them to be remanded to Police custody for ten days.

Four More Arrests.

The Police during their inquiries came across four other persons in the same connection as they had been pointed by the owner of the house. The Police arrested them.

Pending further inquiries and arrests in the various cases, the accused who were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Problem Of Transport On Economic Basis

Viceroy's Deep Concern For Prosperity Of Railway Finance

SIMLA, July 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the session of the Transport Advisory Council to-day is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I am glad to welcome you to this the second meeting of the Transport Advisory Council. It is now over three years since the Government of India convened the Road-Rail Conference as the first step towards finding practical solutions of the many difficult problems created by the arrival of a new form of transport in the field previously reserved for railways, and in certain parts of India inland water transport, railways and inland water transport have existed together for many years. In their nature roads and inland waterways are not competitive, and while the interests of the latter must be observed in any co-ordinated system, our immediate concern is with roads and railways.

The Road-Rail Conference was immediately followed by a detailed discussion between the representatives of the Government of India and of local Governments, the first fruits of which were the creation of the Transport Advisory Council and the creation or reorganisation of boards of communication in the provinces.

The Transport Advisory Council as you will recall, held its first meeting in January 1935. You have been called together to discuss and to give your advice upon a problem of the utmost importance and of no little complexity, which to-day in one or another form is exercising the minds of administrators throughout the world.

"In every civilised country the endeavour is being made to formulate the principles upon which in this regard policy should rest"

Profit By Experience.

The precise nature of the problem differs in accordance with the circumstances obtaining in each country, but in your deliberations you will no doubt seek to profit by the experience of other countries wherever that experience may seem capable of contributing towards a right solution of our own problem.

I do not propose this morning to attempt any detailed survey of the manifold considerations that you will require to take into review in arriving at the conclusions and recommendations you will submit to the several Governments represented at this conference.

If, therefore, I make particular reference to one of those considerations it must not be assumed that I do not take due cognisance of others, including those which bear in a direction different from that one to which I shall now refer.

It is beyond doubt or dispute that the great contribution which railways the world over have rendered towards economic development has depended in great degree upon their adoption of a system of rate making based not upon the cost of the service rendered, but rather upon what the traffic can bear. By this device a profitable outlet has been found for a variety of commodities quite unable to bear freight rate. Appropriate to an invariable system of rate fixing. Thus the goods classification obtaining on our railways, based as it is upon a compromise between value and cost of service, has played an important part in the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

It represents in the economic structure an essential element which could not be effaced or indeed too abruptly modified, without bringing about a most serious dislocation of trade. The nature of the threat which road traffic offers to this system of railway rate making arises of course from the tendency of those commodities capable of bearing the higher charges to gravitate away from the railways and towards the motor lorry.

If this tendency is allowed to develop without check, it must eventually give rise to a situation in which so considerable a part of the more profitable traffic will have been transferred from rail to road that the railways will be driven, in an attempt to maintain solvency, to recast the system of rates to the detriment of those classes of traffic least able to carry any increased charge for transportation. It cannot be too plainly stated that this process would lead inevitably and in a very short time to profound disturbances in relative market values and to a very serious dislocation of the whole commercial structure, while upon agriculture the effects of such a revolution would be most damaging and as regards the salability of certain types of produce probably lethal.

Importance of Railway Finance.

The great importance of railway finance both to the centre and to the provinces and its peculiar significance in relation to the distribution of income tax to the provinces, as recently emphasised in the report of Sir Otto Niemeyer, are matters to which you will doubtless give due weight in your deliberations. You will be invited to discuss measures designed to promote the safety and convenience of the travelling public including the inter-relation of services and the time tables. In this connection it is evident that where road traffic and in particular motor buses are conducted by concerns commanding adequate capital resources and owing to considerable number of vehicles which concerns can be relied upon to fulfil specific obligations accepted by them in return for privileges granted, it is feasible to systematise the services provided in a manner and to an extent which is quite impracticable under conditions in which road traffic is in the hands of individuals or of small mushroom companies running, it may be, no more than a single vehicle.

Again regularity and efficiency of service depends in no small degree upon accumulated experience in management and administration. The public, therefore, has a direct interest in the financial stability and continuity of concerns conducting road transport.

Let me assure you that my Government will strive constantly both to improve the services of all kinds available to the public upon the railways and to effect all possible economies in their management. I am confident that you will approach your difficult task in a spirit of good-will and co-operation and I trust that you will succeed in recommending a workable policy whereby road and rail as complementary system of transportation may be further developed for the benefit of the people of India.

DISCUSSION OF FUTURE POLICY

SIMLA, July 13.

The Transport Advisory Council to-day after the Viceroy's address began discussion of the future policy with regard to the use of the Road Fund and control of motor transport. The agenda also includes preliminary draft of the bill to amend the Indian Motor Vehicle Act to enable Governments to make such rules as appear necessary in the present stage of developments for motor transport and also an outline of these rules.—A. P.

A public reception was held at the Opera House yesterday morning in honour of Messrs. Dalal, Pochkhanawala and Manmohan Singh, who flew from India to Cape Town and back., when they were presented with trophies by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur (3rd from right). In the absence of Mr. Singh at Patiala, his trophy was handed over to Mr. Patel (extreme left).

RAIN STILL HOLDS OFF

But Fall To Date Is Over Four Inches In Excess Of Normal

BOMBAY, Monday.

With the absence of heavy rain during the last few days, the temperature has again risen and the city is now experiencing sultry weather.

The maximum temperature during yesterday was a degree above the normal. There was a slight drizzle last night followed by a downpour for a short while this morning shortly after 10 a.m.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day, was 87 degrees, one degree above normal. The minimum temperature for the same period was 76.2 degrees, one degree below normal. There were a few welcome showers in the early part of the day.

Rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day was 24 cents at Colaba, 11 cents in the Fort Area, 5 cents in Byculla and 3 cents in Matunga.

Rainfall since the first of June, 1936, was 35.42 inches at Colaba (4.96 above normal), 38.32 inches in the Fort Area, 36.04 inches in Byculla and 36.92 inches in Matunga.

MONSOON WEAK IN WESTERN INDIA

POONA, July 13.

The monsoon is active in North-east India, the United Provinces and in and near the hills of the Punjab, but weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, North Madras Coast, local in Bengal, Orissa, the West United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad and South-east Madras. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:

Cherrapunji 7 inches; Bareilly 4 inches; Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, 3 inches; Amherst, Toungoo, Akyab, Cox's Bazaar, Bahreich, Mahableshwar, 2 inches.

FORECAST: Fainfall will continue widespread in East United Provinces, Burma, South of the Peninsula and the Konkan, and will occur locally in West United Provinces and the Punjab Hills.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in the Sub-Montane Districts of East United Provinces and Bihar during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

LANDSLIDE CAUSES CASUALTIES

BOMBAY: July 13.

Three men were killed, six injured and two are missing as a result of a landslide yesterday near Malkapur Station on the Bhusaval-Nagpur main line, according to a message received from the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval. The accident occurred at 10 p.m. and since then only one line was working up to 7 o'clock this morning, the trains being delayed by about 2 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees. 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.82 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 839 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

5 KILLED AND 37 INJURED IN MOTOR RACE

Careless Spectator Crosses Track Causing Accident To Woman Driver

SAO PAULO (Brazil) July 13.

Five persons were killed and 37 injured, five of them seriously in the course of a round the houses motor-car race. A French woman driver Mlle. Helle Nice was travelling at 100 miles an hour when a spectator tried to cross the road.

Mlle. Nice applied the brakes hard. The car mounted the pavement somersaulted three times and crashed into the crowd.

Mlle. Nice was thrown twenty yards into the stand and seriously injured.—Reuter.

"LED STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION"

Professor's Conduct To Be Questioned In Corporation

The propriety of the professor of a medical college maintained by the municipal college leading a party of students in the demonstrations staged at the University buildings recently is to be questioned at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. M. N. Talpade has given notice of his intention to ask the Municipal Corporation whether he is aware of the part played by a professor of G. S. Medical College "in leading a party of outsiders and invading a Senate of the University, thereby making it impossible for that body to hold the session."

The other questions are whether the Commissioner approves the conduct of the officer in view of the fact that the College is affiliated to the University, and whether he proposes to take any action in the interest of "discipline among the students and the staff at the College."

MOTORIST'S LONE "MARATHON"

New Route After Doing 210,000 Miles Paris

PARIS.

Francois Lecot, the marathon motorist who set out in an 11 h.p. Citroen last July to cover 250,000 miles in the year has now only about 40,000 miles to do.

He originally travelled between Paris and Monte Carlo each day, but got tired of the same route and is finishing his task with the trips to Madrid, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, and Brussels.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, July 14.

7-30 p.m.—Big Ben. "Foreign Affairs," by Sir Frederick Whyte.
7.47 p.m.—English Country Dances.
8 p.m.—Around the Counties, No 2. "The County of the Downs." A programme to recall some aspects of the Sussex scene. Written by John W. Coulter; produced by William MacLurg.
8-30 p.m.—Evensong from York Minster.
9-20 p.m.—Musical Interlude.
3.55 p.m.—The News and Announcements.
9-45 p..m.—An Organ Recital by Salvatore Arnita (Palestinian Organist), from St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London.
10-15 p.m.—Soprano Solos.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

Bombay Programmes

TUESDAY, July 14.
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

p.m
1-0 Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. (French music.)
2-0 Talk: "Origin of Monsoon and its Movements." Dr. K.R. Ramanathan. Relay from Rotary Club.
2-30 The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra.
3-0 Light Music. Afzalbai of Berar.
6-0 Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 Talk: "Bhawla's Solution of the Economic Problem." By Shirin Fozdar.
6-45 "H.M.V. Presents" Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. "Liebestreud." "Traumerei," and others.
8-0 A Programme of French Music. By The Viennese Orchestra. (Under Erwin Klein).
9-0 News in English.
9-15 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-30 SB Classical and Light Music. Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Kha.

Delhi Programmes:

TUESDAY, July 14.
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Bhajan by Ghulam Farid.
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Aheer Bhairon
8-20 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Khayl Lalit.
8-30 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asa.
8-35 Ghulam Farid.
"Behij abana mire ghar jo wob a jate hain Ektaswirdar-i-dil peh laga jate hain." (Amir Minai).
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Train Thieves." By Syed Wazir Ali Shah.
9-0 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. Bhairvin.
9-10 Ghulam Farid. Qawwali.
9-20 Nawab Bai of Bombay.
(a) Thumri Desi. (b) Ghazal (c) Dadra.
9-45 Ghulam Farid. Mouthorgan. nautch Tunes (Assisted by A.I.R. Orchestra.)

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Zilla.
6-10 Ghulam Farid.
"Dil-i-puriztirab he mara. Isi khana kharab ne mara.' (Dagh).
6-20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 Sardar. Violin. Mukerji Viola. Tufail. Tabla. (Basant).
6-50 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Thumri Pilu.
7-0 Haidar Hussain. Saraswati Veena. Jait Kalyan.
7-10 Narain Rao Vyas. Classical Music.
7-45 "For Villagers Only".
8-45 Talk (Hindustani). "Chukbast." By Al-e-Ahmad Saroor.
9-0 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Ghazal.
9-10 Professor Narain Rao Vyas. Classical Music.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 Talk (English): "The Andamans—a Penal Paradise." By L. V. Danne, I. P.
10-30 Dance Music. By Peter Mendoza and His Band.

Calcutta Programme

TUESDAY, July 14.
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc s.

p.m
12-36 SB A Studio Programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the Latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any).
1-36 Talk: "Tuberculosis Legislation with regard to its Control and Prevention "By Nirmal Das Gupta of the Tuberculosis Assn. of Bengal.
2 6 Vocal Music—(Bengali). Sukhendu Goswamy.
2-21 Suresh Chandra Chakravarty II.
2-36 Talk: "In an Island of Beauty." By Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 Children's Hour conducted by Majdidi. Letters and Riddles.
5-46 How to grow bulbs in Bottles.
5-56 Recitation.
6-6 p.m. Health Notes.
6-21 Short Story.
6-36 Music Training for Beginners. By P. K. Mullick.
7-6 Vocal Music (Bengali.) Sura Nath Mazumdar.
7-21 Harimaty.
7-36 Instrumental Duet. Pannalal Ghose—Flute. Chamu Misra. —Sarengee.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 Vocal Music—(Contd.) Dhiran Chatterjee—Classical.
8-21 Talk: "Panorama of India." By Durgapada Bhattacharay.
8-36 SB Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 SB Pikler's Male Voice Chorus. An Instrumental and Vocal Recital.
9-36 Half an Hour's Vaudeville, featuring:— Freda Gray—Entertainer. The Baxter Banio Trio.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast. 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)
10-21 SB Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

NEW SCALE OF FEES FOR DHOBIES

Crisis Threatened In Dispute With Municipality

The Secretary of the Bombay Dhobies' Union states that the question of new scale fixed by the Municipal Commissioner raising the scale of charges calculating per each Bhatti has just now engrossed the attention of all the washermen of Bombay.

All measures are being adopted for bringing about the end of the dispute on proper lines. If no satisfactory result is arrived at by the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner, the situation may become grave. Before such a crisis develops, both the Municipal Corporation and the public of Bombay should enlarge their sympathies and take increasing interest in the solution of the problem.

If within reasonable time no solution is arrived at, the responsibility of the crisis will rest upon the shoulders of the Municipality, and, the Bombay Dhobies' Union will have to struggle through the whole position till a successful solution is found.

YEOTMAL PLANS

YEOTMAL, July 13.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, appointed a parliamentary committee for the province to contest ensuing elections.

The meeting also passed a resolution welcoming and wishing success to negotiations between the Working Committee and the Nationalist Party.—A. P.

MEMORIAL FOR REVISION OF AWARD

Bengal Congress Supports Move

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"Although having no faith in the British Government agreeing to modify the deliberately planned Communal Award under pressure of organised public opinion", the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee expresses sympathy with the object of the recent memorial to the Secretary of State for revision of the Award so far as it relates to Bengal, states a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C tonight.

The resolution further expresses regret that the Congress Working Committee at Wardha postponed final decision as regards settlement with the Congress Nationalists on the issue of rejection of the Award.—A. P.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

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WILL HITLER'S HIT PACIFY EUROPE?

"A Gift Horse. But Look At It Squarely"

Britain Takes Cautious View Of Austro-German Agreement

Will Mussolini Propose Modernised Version Of Four Power Pact Of 1933?

LONDON: July 13.

A cautious view of the Austro-German rapprochement is taken by the diplomatic circles in London. It is opined that, while it removes, at any rate, temporarily, the danger-spot, it will be unwise to be too optimistic.

It is felt that the agreement does not necessarily imply that German pressure on Austria will cease entirely. It is thought that Herr Hitler may change his method and exercise pressure from internal, rather than external, sources.

Despite the Austrian declaration that Nazi propaganda will not be permitted, it is opined that as freedom will be given to many Nazi propagandists, they are not likely to remain silent.

It is considered obvious that the rapprochement was known to and agreed in advance by Signor Mussolini, and there is speculation whether Il Duce may propound the modernised version of the Four Power Pact of 1933, which will recognise the increased influence of the Soviet in European affairs.

What Press Says

Press opinion is divided. The "Morning Post" says: There is obviously more in it than meets the eye and it would not be surprising if there should be a tendency to look this gift horse very thoroughly in the mouth.

The "Daily Mail" says the sanctionst front has had the inevitable result of throwing Italy into the arms of Germany. There must be no more suicidal mending in affairs remote from our interests".

The "Daily Mail" urges a closer Anglo-German understanding.

The "Daily Express" welcomes the agreement as a movement directed towards the pacification of Europe relieving Britain of many of her obligations in Europe.

The "Daily Herald" says that on the surface it is a good thing, but judgment must be reserved until we can see more clearly what is below the surface.

The "News Chronicle" expresses a similar view and says: Europe may accept this gift horse, but look it squarely in the mouth. One of these days it may bite.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "We must wait to be sure that what is hailed as the extinction of the volcano does not mean the opening of a new crator elsewhere".

"The Times" welcomes the Agreement on which it says that Hitler certainly has to be congratulated whatever its immediate motive or ultimate intention. The agreement cannot but help to stabilise and pacify Central Europe, improve its economic conditions and pave the way for a permanent settlement between two main branches of the German race.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Hitler has temporarily abandoned the *Anschluss* because Germany is not yet sufficiently rearmed to run the risk of war and wants to go ahead with other plans.—Reuter.

RUMANIA DISTURBED

BUKHAREST, July 12.

The Austro-German Agreement has disturbed Rumanian political circles. It is feared that it is only the beginning of a greater *Bloc* of nations opposed to the Little and Balkan Entente.

Pessimists see a wall across Europe cutting off the Little Entente from its ally, France. Some circles suggest the possibility of a Russo-Rumanian Military alliance.—Reuter.

CANADA RAISES SANCTIONS

OTTAWA: July 13.

Canada has raised Sanctions as from July 15.—Reuter.

FRANCE ENVISAGES PERILOUS SITUATION

PARIS: July 13.

The French Press is almost unanimous in declaring that a new and perilous situation has been created in Europe by the Austro-German Agreement. The speed and secrecy with which it has been negotiated is interpreted as a clear indication that Herr Hitler's desire to prevent Signor Mussolini's return to the Stresa and Locarno Fronts is so strong that he is willing to change completely his previous policy.

A triple alliance, under which the Austrian independence will finally be absorbed by the Reich, is generally foreshadowed. It is also pointed out that, although, at present, nothing is known of what engagements Italy has taken to compensate for the German sacrifices, it is believed that in future, Signor Mussolini will take no steps in international co-operation, of which Herr Hitler does not approve.—Reuter.

Wrecking Reforms Through Office- Acceptance

(Continued from Page 1)

spirit of the Congress which have been the back-bone and strength of the Congress influence, will not be shaken and as the Congress has dealt with similar situations in the past and come out more unified and more strengthened and triumphant, so, on this occasion too, in spite of all the menacing external appearance, ultimately the Congress will come out more consolidated, strengthened and unified to face the common enemy.

Mr. Satyamurthi's Speech

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in the course of his speech said: "I thank you for the welcome accorded to me to this historic and politically important city. I trust I will be able to say something which I hope you will consider worthy of your careful attention. Bombay has rendered a wonderful account of itself in the past. It has become, a kind of headquarters of the greatest political organisation in the country. It is the headquarters of Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. The Parliamentary programme of the Congress is no longer a step-child of the Congress. We who work in the Legislatures are no longer the Pariahs or Harijans of the Congress. As head of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, we have Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, next and only next in importance to Mahatma Gandhi, the most important political figure of the country, and in the Indian Political stage. As Secretary of the party we have Babu Rajendra Prasad, another ex-President of the Indian National Congress, the first gentleman in India. It would be blindness and sheer lack of vision to say that Parliamentary activity will weaken the Congress. The Parliamentary activity of the Congress is the most important and dynamic activity before the Country to-day. It is based on the experience that we had of the other parties using the legislatures of the country for their own purposes. We feel that the fight must be carried on with the bureaucracy on every strategic front. The Congress must capture the Legislatures. I have no room for logic or sentiment I will look at everything by one supreme test. It is this; whether the Parliamentary activity weakens or strengthens the bureaucracy. The Congress would be committing political suicide if it does not woo the 10 per cent of the enfranchised population. We must get the votes of the millions."

WHAT CONGRESS DEMANDS

"In other countries," said the Madras leader, "the people for freedom of their country make the supreme sacrifice of giving sometimes their lives and often their property. And to-day what is the Congress asking of its electorate? It asks them to mark secretly their vote on the ballot paper in favour of the Congress and thus say: "I want Swaraj." Is it too much for the Congress to ask of the people? I have no doubt in my mind that the Congress will sweep the elections from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and from Karachi to Assam. There are some people who say that if we decide in favour of office acceptance and if we do not get majorities we would be stultifying ourselves. If there was a doubt, when Mahatma Gandhi marched on Dandi that March would not have been made at all. Great movements are not led by "doubting Thomases" but by great leaders. I refuse to take this argument that the Congress won't get the majority. If Congressmen have no faith in themselves they have no right to discuss this question at all. I am sure of the majority and, therefore, I say decide the question of offices immediately. I say decide here and now."

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi said that certain people argued that the question of offices should not be decided because the Communal Award was in the way. Sjt. Sarat Bose had said that it would not be possible to preserve the Hindu culture if offices were accepted while the Communal Award was there. Who said that the Hindu culture should be preserved. The fight was for winning Swaraj. The Communal Award was on the brain of some friends but surely that could not be the reason why they should get angry with those who were for office acceptance. The safe method of annulling the Communal Award was by accepting office.

INDIA ACT MUST GO

Speaking about the capture of legislatures by Congressmen, Mr. Satyamurti said that the nationally-minded men and women in the country should join hands. "We must capture all the seats in the legislatures. We can get good men and women to put forward to contest all the seats, provided we put forward a definite practical programme before the country in time. Coming to the programme, the first item is that the Government of India Act 1936 should go and that as early as possible. It is an insult to the nation and has been imposed upon us. It has been so framed as to ignore even the modest demands of the Aga Khan and his friends. There was not one word in the Act which has been borrowed from the most moderate politicians in India. It breathed suspicion and distrust. We must get it replaced by Purna Swaraj. Secondly, the Federation must be made still-born. As soon as the majority of seats in the provincial legislatures were captured, a resolution should be passed and agitation carried on against the Federation before it was even born. The Legislative Assembly had rejected the Federation. The Mussalman opinion in the country on this matter will be with us. The Indian States were hesitating. They were being coaxed and cajoled, if not worse. In any case the Federation was bound to break on the rock of finance. Sir Otto Niemeyer has produced a report, which says that 2 and 2 must be four. But if at the moment 2 and 2 was 3, carry on for the present". Mr. Satyamurti then explained in detail the financial position of both the Federation and the Provinces and said that the Federation when it came would be a costly white elephant".

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

The speaker said that he knew the electorate well and they would normally vote for the Congress. Congress had taught the electorate to vote for principles and programmes and not for personalities. The programme of the Congress should be based on the Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights. The Congress should take up the question of land revenue and see that the poor agriculturists were relieved. At present the rich and the poor were paying the same rate of taxation. The Congress when it took up offices should graduate the taxation in which the heavy burden fell upon the rich and not the poor. The Congress could again take up the question of agricultural indebtedness. To-day the indebtedness had been estimated at fifteen hundred crores of rupees. It was impossible to expect the people of the country to pay that. Even the creditors themselves do not expect to get it back. The Congress ministries could tackle that problem. Something could be done for raising the prices of produce in this country. The cottage industries could be easily encouraged. Education, sanitation, water supply, medical relief could be properly tackled for the benefit of the country, if Congress accepted offices. In due course, possibly about 20 years, Congress could bring about total prohibition. A national orientation could be given to the educational system prevailing in the country. We could consciously and tactfully make the schools and colleges factories of patriotic self-sacrificing citizens. Taking a practical view, the Congress Ministers would have to carry out a programme of elevating the administration and serving the poor and they should strive to get the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. To achieve all this, they might have to enforce drastic retrenchments. Knowing as he did the limitation placed on the powers of the Ministers, the Indian Ministers, he thought, could curtail the bloated salaries of the bigger officials, which to-day reached unheard of figures. The Congress Ministry would encourage honorary service.

CAPTURE OF POWER

The speaker said that acceptance of office was capture of power by Congressmen. Let it be understood that the Governor of the Province would invite Congressmen to form the Ministry only when he finds that there was no other way out for him. "From my experience the best means to secure majorities in the provinces would be to formulate a programme and Congressmen would walk into the legislatures in majorities and put their hands in the mouth of the British Lion and show that their teeth were no longer as sharp as they were represented to be. It could be proved that the lion was no longer ferocious, but was an old tame lion". The speaker then referred to Egypt and Ireland and the use that was made by Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. de Valera of the constitution that was given to those respective countries to get at their object. "What was good for Zaghlul Pasha and de Valera was good enough for Indians thought. Mr. Satyamurti. Congress Ministers would not be drawing fat salaries but Rs. 500. They will not be going about in saloons. They will be going about addressing people about winning Swaraj for the country. They will buy all the Khaddar produced for the wear of the police and the Jail Department."

AN OBJECT LESSON

"It would be lack of imagination and dishonesty to say that no good would come out of Congressmen accepting offices". People should be made to believe that Congress would be in charge of Government in future and it would be an object lesson. Congressmen may not be able to do much, thanks to the safeguards etc. The impression created on the minds of the people when the very police officers and jail officials who arrested and put Congressmen in gaol, salute the Congress Ministers, would be very great. The Collectors and revenue officials would have to dance attendance on the Congress Ministers.

HOW TO REJECT

Congress had decided to reject the Constitution. How could that be done? By merely saying "reject"? The speaker would accept if rejection of the Constitution by the Congress would be non-payment of all the taxes that would be imposed. He would also join others, if rejection meant asking all the voters not to vote. Not a single voter should go to the election booth. Would that be done? Would somebody undertake to do it? No. Then, the speaker thought, his method was the most effective method of rejecting the Constitution.

Referring to Sardar Sardul Singh's statement in Calcutta, Mr. Satyamurti suggested that the latter should go to his own province and get into the legislature on the no-office ticket. Then the speaker would accept what the Sardar had said and not till then. He wanted practical politics and not airy nothings. He thought that the Sardar did not know what he was talking about.

NO FEAR OF BETRAYAL

The speaker then referred to the Congress President's statement that acceptance of office would mean co-operation with British Imperialism. With all respect to the Congress President, the speaker thought that the most effective way of co-operation with British Imperialism was to allow others to capture the Legislatures and accept offices. There was a cry that Congress Ministers would betray the Congress cause. The speaker did not think so. The old Swaraj Party had proved that Congressmen would bind themselves to Congress discipline. When the call came from Lahore everyone of those who were in the legislatures came out of it. If there were certain exceptions they only proved the rule. There should be charity in considering this question. Only good and tried Congressmen will be called upon to accept offices and their salaries would be very small. They would be having their resignations in their pockets. Under the Federation no offices should be accepted by Congressmen and carry on the work in the provinces. He invited all friends to prepare such safeguards as would prevent Congressmen from betraying the cause. But the Congress should declare its policy as early as possible on the question of offices. It should be decided before Congressmen go out to soliciting the votes of the electorates. The next meeting of All-India Congress Committee should decide the question and before that the views of the different provincial Congress Committees on the question should be obtained. Acceptance of office was a question of political strategy. The examples of other countries should be followed in the matter and at the worst no harm could be done; but Congress and country might really gain something.

CHANCES OF MAJORITY

The speaker then referred to the chances of the Congress majority in the different provinces. He thought that in all provinces Congress would get majorities provided Congressmen did not quarrel among themselves. That was the greatest danger today. The fault was among Congressmen themselves and not in the stars. There were things which might disrupt the Congress and its ranks. There must be tolerance and humility and everyone should fight for the cause of Indian Freedom. The people should be organised and the message of the Congress should be conveyed to them. Congress was sure to get the majorities in all the provinces even to-day. In Bihar, in Madras, in Central Provinces, in Assam, perhaps Bombay and even in United Provinces, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would give all his talents to organising the electorates. There should be no speculation. Congressmen should go ahead. India was today gaining in strength while England was no longer at the head of the European nations. The Legislatures were to-day magnificent platforms, which could be used by Congressmen for annulling the Communal Award and for breaking the Constitution. The Congress Ministers could bring about a suspension of the Constitution by trying to forge ahead with their programme. The suspension of the Constitution by the Governor of a Province would lead to the interference of the British Parliament who would amend the Constitution and according to Mr. Satyamurti that was what was wanted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening after which the meeting came to a close.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME CURTAILED

Sequel To Persistence Of Throat Complaint

KARACHI, July 13.

Responding to the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as his throat trouble has not yet abated a light programme has been arranged for his forthcoming visit to Karachi.

Dr. Choitram called a meeting of local Congressmen at which the Pandit's provisional programme was considerably curtailed by dropping out visits to various institutions. It was also decided to instal loud-speakers wherever the Pandit will address public meetings.

Pandit Jawaharlal who arrives from Allahabad via Lahore will tour Sind for nine days, visiting besides district headquarters, over fifteen villages.—A.P.

"DEMOCRATS" READY FOR COMPROMISE

AMRAOTI, July 13.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party was held at Khadarde Wada on Sunday noon under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, at which four resolutions were passed, besides a condolence resolution on the death of Sir Fazli Hussain.

The first resolution recommended for the adoption by the Congress Nationalist Party the name of Mr. Ram Rao Deshmukh for the Council of State.

The second resolution expressed satisfaction with the Congress Secretary's statement regarding the negotiations and urged for the early appointment of a sub-committee for negotiations and adjustment for the Provincial Elections between the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Parties for Berar, Maharashtra, C. P. and Bombay.

Another resolution assured the President of the Congress of the Nationalist Party's readiness to accept a compromise.—United Press.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

To-morrow's Public Meeting

To observe the Anti-League Day, as decided upon by the All-India Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, 15th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and Asoka Mehta will speak.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

BURMAN-JAP TRADE PACT?

Govt. Depute Officer To Observe Negotiations At Simla

RANGOON, July 13.

The Associated Press understands that the question of future relations between separated Burma and Japan in the field of trade and commerce is engaging the attention of the Government of Burma. As a preliminary step towards adjustment of these relations, the Government of Burma is deputing Mr. J. H. Wise, Revenue Secretary, to Simla, whither Mr. Wise is leaving to-morrow. While at Simla Mr. Wise will watch the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations as an observer on behalf of the Government of Burma.

It is understood Mr. Wise will also discuss with the Government of India certain outstanding questions connected with the adjustment of commercial relations between India and Burma as they will subsist after the latter's separation.

END OF DROUGHT IN U. S.

NEW YORK: July 12.

Rain in the mid-west and thunderstorms in the east marked the beginning of the end of drought and heatwave, which are responsible for 740 deaths throughout the country since the beginning of July.—Reuter.

DECREE AGAINST "ROYAL INSURANCE"

Plea Of "Felonious" Suicide Rejected

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 13.

The plea that it is not liable to pay on the insurance policies owing to policy-holder, Major Rowlandson having "feloniously" killed himself while of sane mind, was unsuccessfully urged at the High Court by the Royal Insurance Company which was ordered to pay £42,000 with interest.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Delapoer, Beresford, sued as administratrix in respect of balance payable on policies issued in 1925 and premiums payable in July annually but in 1934 Major Rowlandson obtained special final extension until 3 p.m. on August 3. A few minutes before 3 p.m. he committed suicide in a taxi-cab after impressing the time on the chauffeur. The action was brought on behalf of Major Rowlandson's creditors to whom he owned £68,000.

Viceroy To Visit Rampur

RAMPUR, July 13

The "United Press" understands that the Viceroy is paying a visit to the Rampur State on August 2 and 3 on invitation from the Nawab of Rampur.

LEAVE ITALY ALONE

Turkey Resents Absence At Dardanelles Conference

MONTREUX, July 13.

The Turkish delegate to the Straits Conference, Mr. Rushdi Aras, this morning made a declaration really directed against Italy owing to her repeated refusal to participate in the Conference.

He said that Turkey does not consider it necessary to hold the Convention open for Italian signature and reserves the right eventually to discuss a separate agreement with Italy.—Reuter.

OUT FOR NEW SPEED RECORD

Capt. Eyston's Attempt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BONNEVILL SALT FLATS (Utah) July 13

Captain Eyston with his co-driver Albert Denly started at 5-30 (B.S.T) yesterday in an attempt on records from 500 kilometres to 48 hours, and although the records will not be officially announced until the completion of the run, it is known that he has already broken the following:—

500 kilos: old record established by Jenkins 151.32 miles per hour; new 153.302.

500 miles:—Cob 147.66; Eyston 152.343.

1000 kilometres:—Cobb 145.01; Eyston 151.522.

1000 miles:—Cobb 144.93; Eyston 152.138.

2000 kilometres:—Eyston formerly 144.21; Eyston now 151.944.

2000 miles:—Eyston formerly 142.705; Eyston now 549.00.

Approximately 3000 kilometres:—Eyston formerly 144.089; Eyston now 149.00.

Eyston has also established records for approximately three hours, six hours and the twelve hours, the last named at approximately 148.000 M.P.H.

The track is wearing and the heat terrific.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

MALTA: July 12.

Three more British battalions, South Wales Borderers, Scottish Borderers and Lincolns are due to sail for Palestine on Tuesday.

It is understood that Rifle Brigade has been ordered to be prepared to sail at short notice.—Reuter.

MADAM LAILA

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Indian News From Here And There

Our Ahmedabad Letter

BETTER FACILITIES TO SWEEPERS

Merchants Protest Against Beggar Menace

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 12.

The weather has remained uncertain, during the week. The sky remains cloudy but it is still hot during the day and there has been only 1 inch and 33 cents of rain during the week. The total rain fall in the season has been 9in. 19 cents.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last was 209 which shows a decrease of 7 from the figures of the preceding week. There were no deaths due to meningitis, small pox or measles but consumption claimed 15 victims.

CLOTH MARKET DULL.

The cloth market has remained dull and the ways of the mill agents are being strongly criticised in the press. The manner in which bundles are prepared and the way in which merchants and agents are treated have created much dissatisfaction and the increase of stocks in mills is a problem that remains unsolved. The mill agents try to come to terms with merchants but an agreement wont be possible till agents menq their ways and combine to restore their credit in the upcountry markets.

Government in a press note have tried to find out several flaws in the municipal administration of Ahmedabad, and have tried to condemn it. It is understood the president the vice-president, and the chairman of the Standing Committee are in a position to put up a strong defence.

BETTER CONDITIONS TO SWEEPERS.

The Municipal Board has resolved to take up the Sweepers employed in the Sanitary Department as Scheduled Servants and give them the advantage of the Provident Fund, leave rules.

ANTI-CONGRESS POLICY.

The Gujarat Youth's conference was the talk of the week and of some days past. It has now come to an end and it showed one thing clearly that it was more or less a conference guided by youths of socialist and communist views, who wanted to revolt against the policy of the Congress.

These youths, however, have failed in their efforts and they have found it necessary to come forward with apologies for their attitude.

Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, in all his speeches laid great stress on supporting the Congress and strengthening its hands. He also emphasised the necessity of discipline among youths.

BEGGAR MENACE.

The beggars in Ahmedabad are a great nuisance and are giving trouble to shopkeepers and petty dealers. The shopkeepers have applied to the Deputy Superintendent of Police for protection and have requested him to remove this nuisance.

SARDAR'S VISIT.

Sardar Vallabhbhai came here this morning from Bombay. He will perform the opening ceremony of Dr. Miss Jayaben Khandwala's hospital to-day, and after staying here for about a week will proceed to Bardoli.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is to be held at Bardoli on the 23rd inst.

A great deal has been said by the local correspondent of an Anglo-Indian daily about the donation of Rs. 13 lacs from Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai for an engineering college in Ahmedabad.

It seems, however, that the Government is not prepared to accept the conditions of the donor and the engineering college is not likely to come into existence in the near future.

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S WORK.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has meanwhile been working in right earnest and the work of the Hargovandas Lakshmichand College of Commerce is going on in full swing. The Society has obtained more than 50 acres of land on permanent lease and is trying to get more donations to be able to start an Arts College in 1937.

The mill magnates of Ahmedabad, it is hoped, will help the Society, and try to see that its activities do not suffer for want of funds.

The constitution of the Ahmedabad Education Society is democratic and an ordinary middle class person can also be a member by paying Rs. 100 and have a share in the management of the Society.

VICEROY ASKED TO INTERVENE

Jhunjhunu Muslims' Complaint Against State Officers

(From A Correspondent).
MANDVI: July 10.

The following telegram has been sent by the Muslims of Jhunjhunu to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Jhunjhunu officers neither let us live in peace nor desert State. We are in much difficulty. Several times we requested Your Excellency and other responsible officers, but no effective steps have been taken to redress our grievances. Please be merciful and take necessary steps in this matter."

REVISE "MATRIC RESULTS"

Dharwar Protest Meeting

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail).

A public meeting of the citizens, parents, guardians and students was held in the Vidya-Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar, under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, yesterday evening. Messrs. V. B. Calve, D. P. Karmakar, S. R. Sunthankar and others spoke on the resolutions. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

1. This public meeting of the citizens, parents, guardians and students of Dharwar, requests the Syndicate of the University of Bombay to revise the results of the Matriculation Examination held in April this year in the manner mentioned below:—

(a) By declaring those, who failed in one subject only in the said Examination by 5 marks or less, to have passed;

(b) By exempting those students who have appeared in the April Examination from payment of fresh Examination fees in the October Examination;

(c) By allowing the unsuccessful candidates in the October Examination one more chance in the Examination to be held in March 1937 in the curriculum prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1936;

(d) By exempting those candidates who appeared in the April Examination of this year from appearing in the October Examination in those subjects in which they have already been declared to have passed.

2. That the above resolutions be sent to the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, Director of Public Instruction and the Board of Headmasters of Dharwar District, the meeting having empowered the President to send the said resolutions to the Bodies and persons mentioned above.

BROACH BHANGIS

Municipality To Consider Thakkar's Award

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, July 11.

It is now officially announced that a special meeting of the Municipality will be held on Wednesday July 15, to consider the recommendations of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar with reference to the Bhangis' demands.

The scavangers are now anxiously waiting to see if the Municipality will after all agree to the sober yet authoritative award of Thakkar Bapa.

The Municipal president had agreed to "status quo ante" in all matters as one of the conditions of the settlement of the strike. Yet 6 out of the 8 assistant Mukadams have been dismissed after they had served the Municipality for 20 to 25 years.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SUBSIDES

Schools, Colleges & Offices Re-open

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, (By Mail)

Since last week-end the cholera epidemic is evidently subsiding, as the daily figures of attacks and deaths for the last three days are not going above four or five. All the schools, colleges and State offices were opened on last Monday morning.

There have been occasional reports of an alleged gang of men in the vicinity of Katkol, a small taluka which forms the south-east boundary of the Kolhapur State. Recently one British C.I.D. officer and Mr. Bhosle, the acting Inspector of Police southern division, Kolhapur, visited the place where counterfeit coins were reported to have been manufactured. It is reliably learnt that the State authorities are now again giving very serious attention to this question and the Kolhapur C. I. D. Department is taking the investigation of the crime into its own hands.

AUTONOMY FOR PANCHAYATS

Discussion In Baroda Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 11.

The conference of the representatives of district panchayats of Baroda State was held yesterday, when about 40 suggestions affecting various points of civic interest were discussed.

At the outset, the conference passed a resolution wishing long life to their Highnesses and members of ruling family, when feeling references were made by certain members regarding liberal policy adopted by the Baroda Government for the growth of local self-government institutions.

Several members pleaded for metalled roads to connect villages with talukas and talukas with districts. The Chief Engineer referred to the heavy expenditure on it which would tell much on the meagre finances of the Panchayats.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Mazumdar stated that the toll question required serious Government consideration and urged that the Government should not impose new taxation The Government members explained certain practical difficulties, and it was urged that people who took benefits of the road ought to pay for the same.

MORE MONEY FOR PANCHAYATS

The question of granting right to village panchayats to elect their own president was stressed by popular members. The Government opined that it would consider the question. The Government also accepted the proposal of considering the problem of giving more from income to panchayats, so that their resources might be increased.

The subject of interchange of servants of Prant Panchayats was deemed impracticable, because of certain difficulties.

Regarding the appointment of overseers, the Government would consider individual proposals for employing overseers for Taluka Panchayats.

LITERACY TEST.

The proposal of educational qualifications for membership of the Prant Panchayat was rejected, after a keen discussion, while it was decided to take Rs. 100 as deposit from a person standing for election which would be forfeited in case he failed to get 1/8 of the total votes polled in elections.

It was also decided to apply the rules of municipalities regarding conducting business of meetings of Prant Panchayats.

The plea of applying amalgamation or Madras system for efficient working of panchayats was deemed inadequate because of the recent circular issued by the Government which provided expert official inspection, still, however, the Sarsuba assured sympathetic consideration of the question.

The local committees would be consulted for starting schools with industrial or agricultural bias.

There was a heated discussion on the problem of returning 4 pies to the Panchayat, which the Government took for educational purposes, and Mr. Kanlayalal Mazumdar put the case strongly, stating that when education was free and compulsory, such a condition was not adequate. The Prant Panchayats in all would gain about 2½ lakhs of rupees. Other members strongly supported the move, and at the end, Mr. Mukerjea, Sarsuba, after taking sense of the House, assured that he would put the case of returning 2 pies to Panchayats.

Orissa Ban On 'Akash Wani'

(From Our Correspondent).
CUTTACK, (By Mail).

In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (7) of Section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1919 read with Sub-Paragraph 3 of Paragraph 8 of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Film entitled "Akash Wani" shall be deemed to be an uncertified Film in the whole of the Province of Orissa.

INDIANS FOR I. C. S.

India Office To Clarify Recruitment Conditions

CALCUTTA, July 12

It is understood that India Office will very shortly publish an explanatory memorandum with regard to the announcement about recruitment for Indian Civil Service that was issued on April 27 last with a view to further clarifying the points stated therein.

In the announcement about the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service issued from the Indian Office on 27th April 1936, it was stated; "The Delhi examination will become, as was originally intended, the main channel of Indian recruitment. But in order to provide for Indian educated in British Isles, a limited number of vacancies at London the examination will remain open to such Indians as have taken Honours degree or its equivalent at an approved University in the British Isles after at least two years' residence. This requirement will be fully enforced until 1939. For Indian candidates competing in London in 1937 and 1938, the condition of recruitment will be residence for one year and two years respectively, but an Honour degree need not have been taken.

Some doubts having arisen with regard to the eligibility of Indian candidates to take part in the London examination for the Indian Civil Service in and after 1937, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, Mr. S. P. Mukerjee wrote a letter to the Secretary of State for India asking him to dispel these doubts. The Secretary of State in reply informed Mr. Mukerjee that the announced issue on April 27 was as clear as it might have been and they proposed to publish very shortly an explanatory memorandum with regard to the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service.

DEFINITION OF "RESIDENCE"

It is stated inter alia in the letter the word "residence" in the announcement was intended to denote "full-time membership of a University or University college in British Isles." Candidates competing in 1937 must have been in "residence" as defined above for the whole of the academic year 1936-37, and must throughout that period have been engaged in reading for an Honours degree or an approved alternative. They will be required to produce certificate from the authorities of the University or University College of which they are members showing that these conditions were fulfilled.

Cases in which it was represented that strict enforcement of these conditions would occasion undue hardship will be considered on their merits.

The number of vacancies open to India competing in London is not likely to exceed 12 in 1937, 10 in 1938, 8 in 1939 and 6 in 1940 and subsequent years. — United Press.

UNSEATED CITY FATHERS CONGRATULATED

LAHORE, (By Mail.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement extends the whole hearted support of the Congress Committee to the standtaken by six members of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee over the controversy about the address of welcome presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lyallpur. He says:—

"I heartily congratulate all those six members of the Lyallpur Municipality, whose names it is believed have been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of that place to be removed from the membership of the Municipal Committee. I am particularly glad that one of them is Lala Bhagat Ram Chanana, who is a prominent Congress leader and is a member of the Working Committee of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. It is really very surprising that at time when it is being proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets that at least in Provinces 'Swaraj' is about to be established the attitude of some of the Deputy Commissioners towards Municipalities should be so offensive.

Dr. Satyapal adds:—"I don't think that the Punjab Government will accept the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner who being a member of the Indian Civil Service refuses to respect the sentiments and feelings of Indians. Pandit Jawaharlal has not been honoured by his address. It is the committee, that has honoured it self by presenting this address. Pandit Jawaharlal commands respect from friends and foes alike. Is it a sin to offer civic greetings to him? All over India he is presented with such civic addresses.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Towards Brighter Bombay

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me to express my appreciation of the lead "Chronicle" has given in its campaign "Towards Brighter Bombay." I have always felt that responsible people such as landlords and municipality should do something immediately to better the living conditions in Bombay.

Sir, in the interest of every citizen, what we need in our city is not so much to talk about all unrelated topics, but immediately to tackle the problems suggested in Mr. R. B. Balm's letter, namely:

"1 Repair rickety and shattered buildings—roofs, walls, ceiling, floors, etc.

2 Replace old and broken glasses and panels, etc. in doors and windows.

3 Repair sagging doors, windows, frames, etc.

4 Paint and whitewash all houses both in and out.

5 Remove old and dirty gunny bag awnings and replace them with new awnings, especially made for that purpose.

6 Disinfect the entire surrounding belonging to the landlord or municipality.

7 Instal proper electrical fittings in the building.

8 Provide lighting arrangement in the passage way.

9 Instal telephone wherever it is mostly needed.

10 Demolish all useless and blighted buildings.

11 Repair and cement all footpaths, leading to owners property.

12 Build permanent houses according to a drawn out Town Planning scheme."

Only when these items have been effectively carried out, then Bombay can rightly claim itself to be the premier city in India.—Yours, etc.

S. L. DOEIT.

Lamington Road,
Girgaum.
July 13.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

B. R. DESAI (Baroda) writes protesting against the slaughter of millions of cattle every year in India. He says that this is the chief reason why the price of cattle has gone so high during recent years. "India being an agricultural country cannot afford to be a cattle-killing country." The correspondent, therefore, recommends the Government to pass a severe enactment against the slaughter of cattle and also against their export for that purpose.

Safeguard Tenants' Rights

G. M. BHATT (Ahmedabad) refers to the resolution adopted in a recent meeting held at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Tenants and the Shop Assistants' Associations, that "in the new Municipal and Assembly elections the candidates should give assurance to remove the grievances of tenants and shop assistants in Bombay and Ahmedabad." He requests voters to give their votes to only those candidates who give such assurance.

'Deplorable' Delhi

M. G. M. (Delhi) emphatically protests against the alleged municipal maladministration in Delhi. He refers to the utter lack of proper sanitation, and building congestion in the city. The correspondent appeals to Lord Linlithgow to see these things for himself!

Banglore Strike

S. RANGASWAMY, on behalf of the strikers of the Bangalore Tobacco Factory, appeals for fairplay and justice. He charges the Government with having neglected to do their duty in the crisis. "They behaved just like the League of Nations in the case of Abyssinia." The correspondent bitterly complains against the company for opening the factory with only 500 workers, who will be sent for individually.

"The problem of 2,000 unemployed, with the temptations of hungry men and women, is facing the public and Government of C. & M. station. Now that the leaders have left the field, will they, the public, of C. & M. station, raise their voice in favour of the poor and starving, and see that the factory resumes work in full strength?"

Wanted Telephone In Every Chawl

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with "Chronicle's" "Brighter Bombay" campaign I am glad to send this letter which is not to be taken as my personal grievance but as what I have observed in course of my contact with the tenants in large chawls. The absence of a telephone in a city like Bombay, in the large chawls is the most deplorable example which no decent citizen would permit to pass by without protesting.

In large chawls where there are over 200 souls living there is not a single telephone for their use. What is more humiliating is that in case of any emergency such as sickness, accident, fires, etc the tenants are forced to walk a long distance before they could reach a telephone booth.

Sir, it costs not more than Rs. 16 per month to instal a telephone. And in view of the fact that the landlords clear an enormous profit over and above the interest on investment would it not be advisable to instal a telephone in all large chawls?—Yours, etc.

S. G. PUTLI.
Plot 247, Dadar Hindu Colony.
Bombay 19.

MAHAKOSHAL GETS BUSY

P. C. C. Cabinet Takes Survey Of Election Prospects

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 13

Report received here from Itarsi says Pundit Ravishankar Shukla, along with other members of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress arrived there on Saturday. On Sunday morning the Congress workers from Nerbudda Division arrived.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

A preliminary survey of political situation was made and discussions chiefly centred round the question of devising ways and means to make the parliamentary programme of the Congress a success. The president was acquainted in particular with the situation in the Northern Districts and the chances of success of Congress Candidates in the area. This will serve as useful data for the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Province which meets at Nagpur on July 19.

Pundit Shukla will shortly issue a statement to intending candidates directing them to submit applications before July 31 with the necessary deposits.

As regards Mr. Durgashanker Mehta's (Seoni) letter of congratulation to Mr. Raghavendra Rao (Acting Governor C.P.) decision was deferred as Mr. Mehta was not present.

GOVIND DAS' RESIGNATION

A communication received from Seth Govind Das accompanying his letter of resignation and President Shukla's statement thereon were considered and the Working Committee, while approving the President's statement, accepted Seth Govind Das' resignation. The President will now nominate another member in his place. Mr. Shambudayal Mishra was elected member of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee since Pundit Shukla is ex-officio member thereof.

A sub-committee consisting of Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Messrs Ratnaker Jha and Kharwekar was appointed to enquire into and submit a report on the question of co-ordination between and control of the policy of Congress men in local bodies.

SPEEDING UP LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, July 13

In the Travancore Legislative Assembly to-day the president Sir Mahomed Habibullah announced he had received a requisition for after dinner sittings of the Assembly with a view to finish discussion of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill from some members. Sir Mahomed considered night sittings impracticable but he would watch the progress of the bill and if necessary a day could be added to the session for finishing discussions. He was glad to acknowledge the help given by members in expediting discussion of the bill. Following the President's suggestion the House sat an extra half hour and disposed of some more amendments to the Bill.

The motion, which had been admitted for adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance relating to toll gates in the State was not taken up at the instance and on the suggestion of the President partly as the Agriculturists' Relief Bill was urgent and partly as urgency regarding toll gates had ceased to exist and the time thus gained was devoted to a discussion of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

The House disposed of to-day about 100 amendments and passed 17 clauses. Sixteen more clauses remain and normally the session is due to terminate tomorrow.—A.P.

POONA RIOT ECHO

POONA, July 13.

One of the Poona Riot cases was decided to-day by the City Magistrate when three Hindus were fined Rs. 500 or five months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a Pathan and fracturing the arm of a Pathan. The Pathan was to be given Rs. 250 from the fine.

Another Hindu boy accused was bound over.—A. P.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 24, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 10, 1305
Hightide: 8-35 19-56
Lowtide: 1-34 14-41
Sunrise: 6h 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Corporation Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)
Rotary Club of Bombay: Luncheon meeting, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, on "The Origin of the Monsoon and its Movement," Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.
Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, July 15.

Anti-League Day. Public meeting at Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Thursday, July 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 18.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with homeward mails, sails 1 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
NOVA PILBEAM
in
"TUDOR ROSE"
A Gainsborough historical Masterpiece, depicting the story of LADY JANE GREY

THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Make WHOOPEE in gay PAREE!
Exotic Mexican Dancer CONCHITA
MONTENEGRO
in OFFENBACH'S Operetta
"LA VIE PARISIENNE"
(Parisienne Life)
FROM TO-MORROW
Maurice Chevalier
MERLE OBERON
in the Musical Extravaganza
FOLIES BERGERE

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
All aboard for the cruise of a lifetime!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"La vie Parisienne" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Witness Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tough Guy". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Captain of the Guard" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"East of Java" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Shanghai" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Lucky Legs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—Rajestan-Ki-Rani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia" Time as usual.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CORPORATION MEETING

A meeting of the Corporation will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

HARI KIRTAN

Miss Vimalabai Tuljapurkar will perform Hari Kirtan on Ekadashi day today (Tuesday) from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. at Kalaram Mandir, Thakurdwar.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The 12th annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Demonstration Hall, Secondary Training College, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Singapore on July 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 24 via Penang and Colombo.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Vishnu R. Karandikar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Wednesday the 15th instant at 6-30 p.m. on "Hidden Side of Puranic Literature." (Illustrated by lantern slides.).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen has forwarded the second instalment of Rs. 250 to the headquarters of Shubban al-Muslimeen, Cairo, for the relief of the Arab sufferers.

Contributions are received at Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen, 138, Nagdevi Street, opposite Bohra Masjid, Bombay 3, between 10 a.m. and 10-30 p.m.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Music Luncheon, will be held on Saturday 18th instant at 12-30 noon, at Rialto Restaurant, Medow Street, and the members will meet at Regal Cinema, the same afternoon at 3-30 p. m . 3 Arts will hold a Gala tea on Sunday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. at Rialto Restaurant.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Psychology to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Building, South Wing.

Mrs. Vesugar will meet her students in the Renaissance at 6-30 p.m. in the University Building, South Wing.

Fr. H. Llorens will meet his students in Spanish at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Prof. B. M. Mehta will meet his students in French (Beginners) at 6-30 p. m. in the Wilson College.

DHOBIES TO MEET ON THURSDAY

The Hon. Gen. Secretary, Bombay Dhobies' Union, writes:—

The latest communique of the Bombay Dhobies' Union states that the reply of the Standing Committee as regards the increase in rent is anxiously awaited. The Standing Committee is going to consider the same on Wednesday. Thereafter another extraordinary general meeting of the Dhobies will be held on Thursday, the 16th instant at Mahalakshmi Dhobi Ghat to consider the decision of the Standing Committee.

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PAINTINGS

H. H. Princess Sophia Duleep Singh has purchased three of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's paintings entitled 'Radhas' Visit to Krishna,' 'Back Bay, moon from Aiwane-Rafat Bombay', and 'The Beautiful Aristocrat'. H. H. the Rajai Rajagan Maharaja of Kapurthala has selected two paintings for the State gallery entitled 'Nanga Parbat Kashmere' and Nautch-Scene Holi Festival Baroda State.' The Toronto art galleries Canada have invited Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's works to be shown in the forthcoming exhibition in August and September, a selection has been made and the paintings are on the way to Toronto from London, including the portraits of the well-known Indian musicians the late "Zakiruddeen Khan of Indore and Pandit Bhagwater of Mysore."

Late Sir Fazli Hussain

City Fathers' Tributes To His Memory

"The country has lost a friend, a gentleman and a politician of great skill and ability."

In these words, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, referred to the death of Sir Fazli Hussain who died on the 9th instant in adjourning the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he had a sad duty to perform. Sir Fazli Hussain was a gentleman of dynamic personality and made his mark in the educational, political, and administrative affairs of the country. It was not possible for him to secure political unity, but there was no doubt whatever that he did his best towards that end. By his death, the country lost a friend, a gentleman and a politician of great ability.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole then moved.

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death on 9th July 1936 of Sir Fazli Hussain, who was an eminent educationist and politician and who on account of his ability, integrity and sagacity secured the high esteem of all those who came in contact with him, and in whose death, the Country has been deprived of an able administrator and a public worker and the Mahomedan community an acknowledged leader.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, and was carried in solemn silence, all the councillors standing. The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions acquitted Pilaya Maruti and Samsing Dadiwalsing on the jury finding them not guilty on the charge of murder and abetment in respect of the death of one Vinayak Arjun.

It appeared that the first accused was on inimical terms with the deceased, and he had filed a prosecution against the latter. Subsequently, on the day of the incident, the accused, it was alleged, was talking to the deceased at Mandvi, when the second accused came up on the scene and stabbed him, inflicting fatal injuries.

The defence was that the accused were falsely involved in this case as the first accused had filed a case against the deceased.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Alreja appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Chari and Mr. Anklekar defended the first accused. Mr. Babrekar with Mr. Janai appeared for the second accused.

"MATRIC DAY" IN SUBURB

As arranged, throughout the presidency, the 12th was observed as the Matric day to protest against the University's methods. Similar meetings were held at Khar under Smt. Urmila Mehta's presidentship and at Vile Parle Chhavni under Mr. Chandi to register the Suburban Youths' protest against the Matric Massacre.

Rly. Guard's Alleged Indifference

A Dadar Correspondent writes:—

"An accident would have occurred and many people would have been injured, had not three youths in the compartment pulled the chain, and thus brought a B. B. and C. I. Suburban train to a stop.

"It happened on Sunday last (12th July). When my friend and myself entrained at Churchgate the 7-45 local bound for Borivli. As the train arrived at Dadar, we wanted to get down, but the Railway Guard whistled and gave signal for the train to start, without his noticing the alighting of passengers. The train started to our amazement and to that of all the other passengers. Then three young men pulled the chain and the train stopped.

The guard came up to our compartment and we naturally spoke out our mind for his gross indifference towards passengers. The guard tried to evade the issue.

Let me bring this to the notice of the Railway authorities, so that they may see that such indifference on the part of railway employees is not repeated again, so that no accidents happened to innocent passengers."

Bisley Shoot Broadcast

A communique states:—

"Unless unforeseen circumstances interfere, a Running Commentary of the Final Shoot at Bisley for His Majesty The King's Prize, will be broadcast as usual, by the British Broadcasting Corporation and all, or part, of the Commentary will be included in the Empire Programmes in several Transmissions. The Shoot will take place on the 18th July next.

The time of the broadcast in the Home Programmes will be 3-15 to 4-0 p.m. British Summer Time. The actual Commentary will be broadcast in the Empire Transmission Number III which is primarily intended for India, Burma and Ceylon."

SUPPLEMENTARY MATRIC EXAM.

Protest Against Making Karachi Only As Centre

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 11.

The University of Bombay has made an announcement in one of their recent circulars that Karachi will be the only centre for Supplementry Matric Examination to be held in October next. So far, Sind had three centres viz. Karachi, Shikarpur and Hyderabad Sind.

In the last Matric Examination of the University of Bombay, the following number of candidates appeared and passed respectively.

Karachi Centre, 1,381, 458; Hyderabad Centre, 617, 189; and Shikarpur Centre, 474, and 145.

It is understood that all the failed candidates along with others, who have already intimated to the University will appear in the forthcoming Supplementry Examination? By having only one centre at Karachi for this Examination, the University will be inconveniencing not only the students, but also the parents and guardians of the lady candidates. The University will be putting students belonging to Shikarpur and Hyderabad Centres to unnecessary extra expenditure.

It is time, the University of Bombay realized and made Hyderabad Sind and Shikarpur as Centres also.

H. CHATTOPADHYAYA RECITAL

A Varied Programme

(BY OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC).

Syt. H. Chattopadhyaya, requested by students, presented a varied programme of poems, dramatic recital, music and dances to a crowded audience, not all of them students, at the C. J. Hall on Saturday evening.

Syt. Chattopadhyaya opened the programme with the recital of his poems, published and unpublished and metres conventional and unconventional. They were listened to with attention and the comic poem about a lady's hat amused the gathering.

The dramatic incidents from "Othello" were cleverly narrated between wooden steps a pylon and coloured lights which mark the setting and atmosphere of the tragedy. The second section of the programme was assigned to music. Syt. Chattopadhayaya sang the "Bhajans" and the "Ruras" with appreciable feeling expression and modulation of voice.

It is, however, strange that Syt. Chattopadhyaya should have selected the harmonium as an item of "instrumental music" for Indian melodies. His skilled manipulation of the keys was, of course, obvious.

Syt. Chattopadhyaya terminated the evening's entertainment with two items of dancing. The first showed the Kathak foot work, so familiar to Bombay audiences. The second meant to scare away evil spirits was masked, multi-coloured and furious.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.

Dividend Of 6 Per Cent. Declared

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. was held on Monday at the Company's offices at Home Street. Mr. R. C. Lowndes presided.

The Company has been making satisfactory progress. The number of connections increased by 633, and the number of units of power sold increased by nearly 4,00,000. The extension of the system to Chembur has been completed, thereby adding 71 street lights and over 60 consumers to the mains.

REDUCTION IN RATES

As from 1st October 1935, the rate for lights and fans was reduced from 6 as. to 5 as. per unit, and the minimum charge was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4-0 per month for consumers having 12 points or less. The rate for lights and fans was further reduced to 4 1/2 as per unit from the 1st of this month.

A dividend of 6 per cent was declared for the year ending 31st March 1936.

Sir Chunilal Mehta who retired by rotation was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

The appointment of Mr. R. C. Giles as Director was confirmed.

A. F. Fergusson and Co. were appointed auditors for the current year.

Condolence Meeting At Santa Cruz

(From Our Correspondent.)

Vile Parle, Monday.

A crowded meeting, representing all the associations was held at Santa Cruz under the presidentship of Sjt. J. K. Mehta, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to pay citizens' respects to the deceased Rambilaljee son of Sheth Anandilal Poddar.

Sjt. J. K. Mehta narrated the circumstances under which the deceased met his death, and spoke of his qualities of mind and heart that endeared him so much.

Other speakers paid their tributes to the deceased.

WAGE CUT IN ROAD DEPT.

Municipal Workers' Union Protests Against "Budget Saving"

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

Every week the Municipal Workers' Union is representing more and more cases, more and more grievances, more and more complaints of the workers to the Municipal authorities for consideration and redressed. In this way the growth of the Union is rapid and its work increasing.

"BUDGET SAVING"

The Bombay Municipality has employed a large number of its workers in Road Department and in the monsoon some more men are added to this number as many workers from such other departments as Asphalt, steam roller etc. have no work in their respective branches, they are sent to the Road Department. A grave situation has arisen in this department due to want of system. In Asphalt it is found out from recent complaints that nearly 12 men are working there including "bigaris" and fitters and they have sufficient work for the day. Still the wages of these workers are reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-1-0 per day. No reason is shown, no notice given, no inquiry made and the poor workers have to suffer for the whim of the authorities, who have fallen victims to the 'Budget Saving' scheme of the Standing Committee.

Many more complaints are pouring in every day from the Workshop, the Health, the Conservancy and the Steam Roller Departments etc. and etc. The Union has till now sent many proposals, resolutions, schemes to the Municipal Commissioner, to the City Engineer, to the Health Officer but no response is given to any of these proposals and on the contrary attempts have been made to turn them down.

A public meeting of the Municipal workers is, therefore, proposed to be held shortly in this week to protest against this unhealthy attitude of the Corporation towards the workers who have served in the Bombay Municipality for more than 10 years.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji will preside over the meeting.

GO TO KARACHI BY RAILWAY AND NOT BY SEA

Warning To States' People's Delegates Sequel To Rough Seas

Bombay, Monday.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following to the press for the information of the delegates of the Indian States' People's Conference, 5th Session at Karachi.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary Indian States' People's Conference wires from Okha port. "Sea is rough, there is a good deal of rolling and, therefore, sea-sickness is experienced by those on boats. I advise delegates to come by railway and not by boat."

It is, therefore, advisable that the intending delegates to the Indian States' People's Conference, Karachi Session, should better go by railway train.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Revision Application Admitted

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassodev at the High Court admitted the revisional application of Sahebrao Bhavrao.

The petitioner had filed a suit against his brother Dajibhau Patil in the court of the F. C. Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar. In execution of the decree, some moveable properties were attached, which the bailiff delivered to the petitioner on his executing a bond undertaking to produce them whenever required. Subsequently when the properties were put on sale, it was found that some part of it was missing. In respect of this shortage of property, the defendant prosecuted the petitioner on the charge of criminal breach of trust. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment or Rs. 150 fine in default. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge in appeal.

REVISION PETITION

The petitioner now approached the High Court in revision, contending that the charge against him was misconceived, as the only offence, if any, which could be alleged against him was disposing of the property in contravention of the bond.

Their Lordships admitted the application.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

At It Again!

"I shall have no hesitation in supporting the Congress Party in the Legislature, in any measure which is in the interests of India," said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, permanent President of the Muslim League, the other day, when asked regarding co-operation between the Congress representatives and the Muslim League representatives in the new Legislatures. He added: "I am sure the League will be ready to co-operate with the representatives of any party in the best interests of the country, although we might not agree with other parties in everything that they stand for." This declaration of Mr. Jinnah was enough for the correspondent in Poona of the "Times of India" to make enquiries in that city about the Muslim representatives' meeting, held in Bombay a few days ago, and to say that many Muslim leaders believe that it would not be wise to join the Party to be started by Mr. Jinnah under the influence of the Muslim League. The "Times of India" came out with another story on Monday morning that there was a section of Muslim leaders in Bombay, which wanted Mr. Jinnah to make it clear that the Muslim League Party would have no alliance "with parties pledged to wreck the reforms". People with some common sense could see what the Bori Bunder scribe was aiming at. Congress, of course, has not been waiting for any alliance with any party, whichever it may be. But the activities of the Anglo-Indian paper exposes the intentions of that paper as far as the Congress is concerned. It failed to bring into existence a new party to fight the Congress in Bombay. This is a new stunt it has started, having ignominiously failed in its first attempt.

Restore Chowpatty To Its Old Glory

About twenty-five or thirty years ago, Chowpatty was the rendezvous of the rich and poor, who used to go there every evening to enjoy fresh air. Colaba Causeway, Hanging Gardens, Marine Drive and Apollo Bunder have now taken the place of Chowpatty owing to its very insanitary condition. Chowpatty is one of the finest spots of Bombay and yet it is the place most neglected by the Municipal authorities. The hawkers stalls, boat-houses, the cluster of fishermen's huts, rafters, bamboos, cocoanut jhavlees, broken boxes and other rubbish mar this beauty spot, and it is time the Municipal authorities as well as the Public Works Department took prompt measures to restore Chowpatty to its former glories. Now the new road over the Kennedy Sea Face is built and the motorists as well as the pedestrians will enjoy better amenities if the Chowpatty foreshore is cleared of its filthy and insanitary surroundings.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, a public meeting under the auspices of several public bodies and institutions of Santa Cruz was held on Sunday at the Sheth Anandilal Poddar High School, when a resolution condoling with Sheth Anandilal Poddar and his family on the death of Mr. Rambilas Poddar was passed.

DEBATE AT BANDRA

Shortly the Bandra Gymkhana is to hold a series of lectures and on Sunday next, the Willingdon Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, is having a debate in their pavilion open to the public and many other small clubs are planing a programme of debates.

On Sunday, the Literary Section of the St. Xavier's primary school of Sherley, a village in Bandra, held their prize winning debate at the school premises. The subject being "Doctor v. Lawyer" attracted a very large gathering. Rev. Fr. S. Peteira presided.

Talking about literary functions reminds me of the suggestion I made regarding a free reading room and library for Bandra. How about it, Bandra?

THAT VERSOVA ROAD.

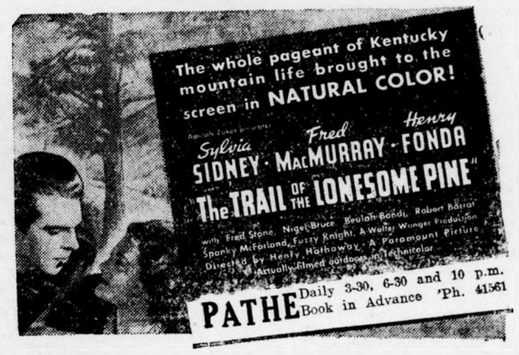
From what I hear, I understand that, the deplorable condition of the Versova Road is now being dealt with. At a meeting of the Parle Municipal Board held on Sunday, the Board considered a communication from the Collector regarding the Parle Road in which it was proposed to move the Government of India on the subject of the Santa Cruz-Juhu and the Andheri-Versova roads with the recommendation that the construction of these roads should be financed from the petrol tax funds, but before approaching the Government of India, the Collector would like to ascertain from the Municipality whether in the event of the Government agreeing to the proposal, the Municipality would be prepared to maintain the reconstructed road in accordance with the P. W. D. standard.

The House resolved to inform the Collector that the Municipality was prepared to take over the road provided it was thoroughly reconstructed.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held on Thursday, the 16th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj Hall, Matunga, to consider the following resolution:—

"In view of Counsel's opinion, it is hereby resolved that further legal action be taken in the matter arising out of the Small Causes Court Judgment of 6th June last."

2nd GRAND WEEK

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the "Towards Brighter Bombay" campaign that we have been carrying on in our columns for the last few days has interested many citizens and has called forth a number of constructive suggestions on the subject, and we trust they will not be lost on the authorities responsible for the improvement of the city. Bombay has long been called the First City in India; and, indeed, in several respects it eminently deserves the title. But the most ardent admirers of the city will have to admit that in some important respects it is anything but the best. Mr. N. M. Joshi does not exaggerate the position when he says that "the slums of Bombay will beat the slums of any other city in the world." Despite the recent development of the suburbs, the congestion of population in the northern parts of the city is appalling. That in these parts five or more persons on an average have to live in one room tenements is hardly consistent with any standard of decency. It is a scandal that in a city like Bombay not a few of its citizens should be compelled to live in huts made of leaves, sheets of old kerosene oil tins or tents made out of gunny bags. Speaking generally, although our leaders are second to none in their appreciation of the measures that have already been taken for the improvement of the city and the welfare of the poor in the congested areas, yet they are fully aware of the fact that the work done so far is too inadequate to meet the present needs. The main object of our campaign is to awaken the authorities concerned and the public in general to a proper sense of their duties.

Foremost Need

As Dr. Kumarappa says in his article Bombay cannot be brighter unless its population is better housed, better clothed and better fed. Obviously the first and foremost reform to make Bombay brighter and healthier is to relieve the congestion by further developing the suburbs, by improving the facilities for communication between them and the city and by building a number of plain and cheap but clean chawls for the poor in the city and in the nearest suburbs. All tenements, however plain, should be provided with the essential amenities, such as proper drainage system, clean lavatories, bathing facilities, ventilation, lighting, and proper disposal of garbage. The neglect of these essential conditions of human habitation cannot but lead to disease and vice. At present there are numerous tenements in the city that are shockingly foul and unfit for human habitation. As fast as housing conditions are improved, more and more open spaces should be provided. Considering the population of Bombay, the open spaces available in the city are deplorably few, particularly in the northern parts. Open spaces in a city are rightly called its lungs and should, therefore, be regarded, not as a luxury, but as a necessity. The same may be said of playgrounds for children. It will be a great reform to demolish our slums and use the sites of many of them as open spaces for recreational purposes.

Wanted Planning

The suggestions made in the foregoing lines will be found thoroughly practicable if only Government and the Municipality recognise their duty in this matter and make an earnest attempt to discharge it. Complete reform will, of course, take time, but rapid progress is possible if the authorities start with a sound plan. As Mr. Joshi suggests, it will be good to have two sets of plans—"one long range plan of what Bombay should be after, say, fifty years, and other plans should be of what can be done in the next five years and such subsequent periods, so that the ultimate goal may be reached by stages." As regards funds, the crux of every big plan, we would offer to Government a timely suggestion. We understand that the Bombay Government are entitled to receive 40 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India as Bombay's share of the Petrol Fund. If this unspent money is not asked for immediately and utilised on some city improvement measures, it would be diverted to some other provinces at the "discretion" of the Central Government. We urge the Bombay Government to make out of this unspent 40 lakhs of rupees a grant to the Municipality to enable it to carry out a programme of house construction, street widening, road building, slum clearance and the like. If Government and the Municipality co-operate and show the will to make Bombay what it needs to be and is quite capable of being, it will not be difficult for them to find the way.

U. P. Floods

The accounts of the floods that have plunged certain districts of the United Provinces into misery make sad and terrible reading. They have taken toll of many lives and much property, but the tragedy is that so far from subsiding they are, in fact, extending and it is quite possible that if the rains do not stop at once—which is not at all likely—much larger than the present affected area will be under water within a few days. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, is particularly alarming. The level of the Gumti is steadily rising and residents in the Bullergunj area have been warned that, in case the embankment is breached, the flood will reach their houses. Besides the Gumti, the small river, Sai, is also in flood and the flooding of nullahs and other sources has caused distress in a number of villages in the interior. According to the latest reports the situation continues to deteriorate, while alarming reports have been received from the interior. The residents of Bareilly spent an almost sleepless night owing to the constant roar of falling houses and terrific rain. Hafizgunj is submerged in water and its inhabitants are taking refuge on tree-tops. One shudders to imagine the plight of those who are already victims of the floods and who are threatened by them. It is the misfortune of this country that although it has constantly suffered from the two scourges, famine and flood, very little can be done to relieve misery when some province of it or the other is visited by it. We do not suggest that the country could be rendered entirely immune from their effects. But the fact remains that in 150 years a sympathetic Government could have done infinitely more to safeguard the people against famine and flood. The Municipal authorities in Lucknow have provided accommodation for those rendered homeless and the U. P. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief to the villagers who have suffered. We have no doubt non-official agencies will also take prompt measures to afford relief to the distressed.

The Nazi Marriage Ban

Hitlerism is, of course, a return to primitive conditions, which, let it be admitted in fairness to the man, Herr Hitler has never cared seriously to disguise. His ban, therefore, on German girls marrying people of Iraq, Iran and Egypt is not at all strange. In fact, in this respect Herr Hitler is the victim of a racial prejudice which prevails in all countries of "White" civilisation. The only difference is that he has sought to impose the ban officially. Egypt and Iraq have done the right thing by their national self-respect by protesting strongly against the ban which is, of course, an insult to them. And we hope that Iran will do the same. The German Foreign Minister, we note, has assured the Egyptian Ambassador that the ban will not apply to Egyptians. It is possible that the same assurance may be given to Iraq and Iran. One thing is clear all the same. It is the sense of superiority among Europeans over Orientals, whether White, Brown, Yellow or Black.

BONUS IN LIFE INSURANCE

Need For Caution

(By Jayant Kothari)

Of recent years, some of our insurance executives are in a mad race to declare attractive bonuses no matter what the statistical position of the company may be and whether the available funds will be sufficient to satisfy their future liabilities. As soon as a bonus is declared it is imposed as a liability, but the insurance executives seem to forget that they have to meet these liabilities. If they were fully conscious of these great responsibilities they would act according to the principles of scientific valuations and they would always keep it in mind that it is one thing to declare a bonus and it is another thing to pay the same.'

Of all business organisations life insurance based on scientific principles and prudently conducted is real service to the nation because its obligations mature in accordance with the law of mortality which is uniform and deliberate in its working and does not vary with the fluctuations of the money market or the rise and fall of Stocks and Bonds. Managers of the companies of restricted means are doing great injustice to the cause of life assurance business in India who, by declaring higher bonuses, are trying to capture the sympathy of the ignorant masses who are largely unaware of the pitfalls that are dug for them.

Surplus Of A Life Office

The surplus of a life office is mainly derived from three sources. (1) Interest profit, i.e., interest realised over and above the rate assumed in the valuation. (2) Loading Profit, i.e., profit derived from economical management, being the saving as between the actual and the estimated expenditure. (3) Favourable Mortality Profit, i.e., the saving as between the actual and the estimated claims.

With the gradual development of international business relations and money markets the monetary conditions of the different countries are more or less dependant on world conditions. India is no exception to this. The monetary conditions are becoming almost the same all over the globe.

Fall In Interest Rates

Though the value of the Securities has appreciated in recent years the interest yield has greatly decreased. It is worth while to remember that about three years ago 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper stood at Rs. 61, yielding 5.70 per cent interest whilst now it stands at about Rs. 98-8 yielding only 3.62 per cent interest. The days of high rates of interest are gone and with the present rate of interest, which has seriously affected the earning capacity of our Life Offices, the problem is becoming more serious and acute.

Some years ago the 6 per cent rate of interest was considered quite reasonable for loans and advances. Government borrowing rates were also quoted at about 5 to 5-1|2 per cent. Since then the Government borrowing rates have become even less than half and the latest issue of 2-3|4 per cent Government Loan will give an idea of the trend of Government borrowing rates in future. The fact that the Loan was oversubscribed within a very short interval of less than seven minutes is an indication of the cheap money conditions prevailing in the country.

Expense And Mortality Ratios

Looking to the Expense ratio and the Mortality experiences we come across some new concerns of 6 to 8 years' standing which are spending over 65 per cent to 75 per cent of their premium incomes after getting new business and charging premiums even lower than some well-established old offices. Again the over-rapid increase in new business in the books of some of our Life Offices should naturally result in a higher mortality experience and greater lapse ratio. These are some of the factors which might influence the valuation standard of our Life Offices and might deplete the surpluses.

With the existing conditions in the country of falling prices, lower interest rates, smaller investment returns, and increasing business competition, bonus has become a serious problem which confronts our insurance executives and some of our Life Offices will be obliged to make drastic ad-

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Towards Brighter Bombay

Plea For Policies Of Unemployment Relief

By J. M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., Ph.D. (Professor of Social Economy, Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay)

Bombay cannot be brighter unless its population is better housed, better clothed and better fed. Our attention and thought must, therefore, be directed to the problem of unemployment and its many evils. Strange as it may seem, it is easy enough to get fairly accurate statistics on cattle in India, but not reliable statistics on the extent of unemployment in India! Progressive countries of the world have strained every nerve to secure not only adequate and accurate data on unemployment but also to put through, on the basis of their findings, measures to mitigate the sufferings resulting from unemployment. In our "benighted" country, on the other hand, even our "knighted" leaders seem to be hopelessly indifferent to this terrible tragedy of unemployment. It seems almost impossible to understand this conspiracy of silence on this most vital problem. Perhaps, it is better for us to concern ourselves with cattle breeding than human betterment. Perhaps, it is also better for our people not to know how great is the problem of unemployment and suffering and how little is being done in the way of providing relief.

Cost Of Unemployment

As a striking evidence of how acute this problem is, I may refer to the Simla report, which appeared recently in the Press, stating that, while there were still two weeks for filing applications, some 3,500 applications had already been received and that applications were still pouring in for a single post of Senior Assistant to the Watch and Ward Officer of the Assembly. This is certainly not a solitary case. It can easily be duplicated in Bombay many times over. But what is worse, we have not yet begun to realize the widespread and far-reaching costs of unemployment. Purely from the point of view of production, Paul H. Douglas and Aaron Director have estimated that 8 per cent unemployment in the United States results in a minimum annual loss of 250 dollars in idle overhead for manufacturing alone; and that an average unemployment of 8 per cent among non-agricultural workers means an average wage loss of 4.2 million dollars. Further, they have pointed out that unemployment reduces purchasing power both directly and indirectly. Less income means less money with which to buy. William Green of the American Federation of Labour, testifying before a United States Senate Committee, presented a report which showed that during the first three months in 1930, owing to economic depression and consquent unemployment, there was a loss of purchasing power in the domestic market to the extent of one billion dollars. Labour is really wealth and it should not be allowed to remain in enforced idleness.

The Human Loss

If we turn our attention to human costs of unemployment, we must admit that these costs are impossible to estimate. One of the most sinister effects of the current unemployment problem is the disillusionment and cynicism which it has engendered in the minds of youth. The pitiless world which gives the young person no outlet for his creative energy is counting the toll in the increase of crime, vice and terrorism. Similarly, its effect on adult unemployed is no less serious. Reduction in income means lessened food consumption in the family, poor living quarters and less clothing; these in turn affect health and ill-health intensifies the problems of the individual and the family. Impairment of health and vitality falls heavily on mothers and their children. Unemployment produces strain and friction within the family, and loss of mental balance even to the point of insanity; it develops lawless habits, and fosters bitterness against the government and the existing social institutions. In short, unemployment brings about the most pathetic and dangerous forms of deterioration in the unemployed by affecting their social, physical and moral make-up, and disorganizing their personality.

Government's Duty

In planning for a Brighter Bombay, are we thinking in terms of human betterment? Can we make Bombay brighter without making provisions for improving the living conditions of tens of thousands who are now unemployed and making their lives brighter? In Great Britain, the British have put through a net-work of devices for providing relief for the unemployed of that country, and for all such schemes a substantial contribution is made by the British treasury. Why not our provincial Governments do similarly? In this campaign for a Brighter Bombay, why not include some schemes of unemployment relief and ask the Provincial and Central Governments to make a contribution towards it? Have not the people the right to work? Have not the Government a duty to the subjects in distress? Are the citizens wrong in expecting such aid for the unemployed?

Job For Jobless

Bombay has to provide houses for the poor and the homeless. Then there are danger zones in the city like Hornby Vellard, which was the scene of a horrible tragedy last Monday, and they need reconstruction to prevent similar accidents and safeguard life. Bombay Municipality has a well-planned programme of construction,-construction of houses, of traffic islands etc. Bombay roads are irregular and narrow; streets must be widened if Bombay is to have broader and better highways. Many buildings need repairs and painting. All of these could be brought under a relief works programme. Why not then Bombay adopt some unemployment relief policies which will not only beautify Bombay but at the same time provide jobs for the Jobless? Jobs for the jobless means increase in purchasing power which, in turn, means increase in business and prosperity. If we wish

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE PITY OF IT!

Nanking reports that fighting has broken out between the Central Government forces and Southern troops. The comparative quiet that characterised the last few weeks had led one to hope that considerations of the country's interests would prevail over petty personal prejudices and ambitions. That was not to be and Nanking and Canton are again at each other's throat. The tragedy of this fratricidal war is deepened by the fact that the present swift developments in the world situation could have been utilised by a united China to the advantage of her national independence and sovereignty. What a pity that General Chiang Kai Shek should ignore the very obligations which constitute the 'raison d'etre' of his leadership.

JUST GRIEVANCES.

The many meetings held in various parts of the Presidency on Sunday, appealing for relief to the numerous unsuccessful candidates at the last matriculation examination, show that the grievances of the candidates are real and demand relief. It is indeed admitted by all dispassionate critics that injustice has been done to the candidates in a variety of ways at a time when they needed some special consideration, in view of the examination being the last annual one under the old regulations. The only question debated by some is what should be the precise relief to be granted. The demands of the candidates themselves, as embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Bombay meeting on Sunday are quite reasonable, and it is earnestly hoped that His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor of the University, to whom a memorial is proposed to be sent in this connection will promptly take the initiative and give to the candidates concerned all the relief that is possible and found necessary.

A WELCOME SCHEME.

According to a report from Delhi a National Publication Board is shortly to be formed in order to bring out scientific literature on India's political and economic problems. This is very welcome news and particularly so as eminent and reputed Indians like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. Brijnarain and Dr. Zakir Husain of the Jamia Millia are mentioned as the editors of the Board. It is a fact that what India wants and has wanted for a long time for its awakening is healthy and informative literature. Very few books have been written on India's socio-economic problems and not a few of them have come from Anglo-Indian sources. A National Publication Board of the kind projected by Pandit Jawaharlal and his colleagues was a crying and urgent need and every patriotic Indian will be glad that it is shortly to be satisfied. The names of the editors should be a guarantee that this Board will be a great success and will attract the sympathy and support of all educated sections in the country. The capital required is very modest as compared to the value of the scheme and we are confident that it will be forthcoming without any difficulty.

ABSURD ARGUMENTS.

The statement issued by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, regarding the formation of the Civil Liberties Union, is not only belated but extremely vague. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has more than once clarified his objects in formulating the Union, and given a clear assurance that it is proposed to make it an entirely non-party organ. Still, Dr. Paranjpye professes to have his hesitations and doubts. That the Lucknow don is largely guided by prejudices is more than apparent from the statement itself. His reference to the "antecedents" of Pandit Jawaharlal and his insinuation that the idea of the Union is only "another political stunt for gaining temporary political advantage over all non-Congress parties,' apart from carrying their own commentary, vitiate the value of the whole document. The Liberals would be more fair to themselves if instead of indulging in such absurd arguments, they straightforwardly refuse to have anything to do with the Civil Liberties Union.

WOMEN AND ELECTIONS.

At a women's meeting held in Bombay on Saturday Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, gave sound advice to women with regard to their work under the new constitution. He pointed out how by using their vote wisely it should be possible for them to improve their status in society appreciably. All things considered, women can serve both their own interests and those of the country by supporting the Congress right loyally at the elections. They should, however, agitate even from now to see that the Congress election manifesto duly safeguards their interests.

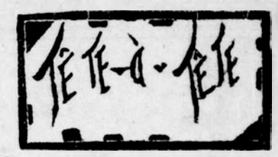
Coastal Shipping

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The sea-traffic between Rangoon and the Coastal ports of the Coromandal and Malabar Coasts and the Traffic from Karachi to the southern ports call for a good deal of comment. Leaving apart the major problem of State Regulation and aid to the indigenous development of coastal steamers and traffic, the present position of coastal traffic, it may be stated, does not contribute to the development of coastal trade. The Conference Line is a combine of powerful steamship interests, practically holding the coastal trade into their hands. That is say, the importance and prosperity of ports served by the Conference Line depends solely on the policy chalked out by them in the matter of freight charged from port to port, along the coast. We have often experienced rate-war carried on by the members of the Conference Line amongst themselves. We have also noticed sudden drop in rates of freight from one port to another by the members of the Conference Line whenever a Non-Conference steamship company ventures to carry transports of cargo from one port to another in competition with them. In all these cases, the powerful members of the Conference Line do not hesitate to go any length in cutting down rates to the lowest depth with a view to expel the stranger from the waters. The history of the coastal trade for the past two decades or three has been a repetition of this phenomenon in which the stranger is always kept out of the competition. The effect of this control by the Conference Combine has been indirectly a great obstacle in the development of trade of certain Ports.

However, the Government has a field for them in which they can set right the vagaries and indirect consequences of rate-cutting initiated by instincts of competition. It may be suggested that a Board of Control be established by the Government, it being constituted by members chosen by commercial interests, Shipping interests under the Government. This body should serve as a sort of a rate fixing tribunal and it would be worth their while to fix minimum and maximum rates from various centres on the coast, just as in the case of Railways. Unless the fixing of freight of coastal steamers is done with the consent of the mercantile interest the levy of arbitrary rates by the steamship lines themselves would be detrimental to the trade of one or the other ports.—Yours, etc.

MIRJAN AHMED SAIT.
Madras.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Times" welcomes the Agreement on which it says that Hitler certainly has to be congratulated whatever its immediate motive or ultimate intention. The agreement cannot but help to stabilise and pacify Central Europe, improve its economic conditions and pave the way for a permanent settlement between two main branches of the German race.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Rome welcomes the Austro-German Agreement as a revival of the pre-war Triple Alliance "with Italy no longer as a junior partner."

And also as no longer liable to desert the Alliance at the vital moment. And this is what Hitler justifiably hopes

* * * *

According to M. Leon Blum's paper, the agreement "is an episode in a general offensive against the League and collective security."

Quite true. It certainly IS an episode in a general offensive against the League and collective security initiated by France and followed up by Britain.

* * * *

At Berlin "the Anglo-Russian deadlock at the Montreux Conference is watched with keen interest."

And everywhere else it is now watched with keener interest, in the context of Britain's present attitude or rather lack of it.

* * * *

Wilhelmstrasse, in other words, the German Foreign Office, is convinced that neither Britain nor Italy will agree to a one-sided solution etc. etc. etc.

So are we, almost.

* * * *

"And," wrote *Alter Ego* yesterday "let us hope that, at least for decency's sake, Britain too is dumb founded."

Some hope that.

Why, so far from being dumbfounded, Britain is quite loudly welcoming the Agreement as a "gift horse."

* * * *

ITALY SATISFIED

"Step Towards European Reconstruction."

—Headlines.

In a sense it is. Destruction being the condition precedent to Reconstruction.

* * * *

The latest report from the Jinnah camp (Bombay Branch) is that his followers are getting ready to justify themselves.

And help others in justifying themselves too. For instance.

(1) Puzzled Leaguer who regretfully asserted yesterday that "The All-India Muslim Board is only stultifying itself by calling upon these men to undo their own past record.",

(2) Mr. Jinnah himself who will get an opportunity to reconcile their "uncompromising" welcome to "reforms" with the League resolution and

(3) Ourselves—in fact so far as we are concerned we are already congratulating our prophetic soul.

* * * *

Many districts of the U. P. are gravely threatened by the flood menace and terrible misery has already been caused to some.

The very first question that almost mechanically forces itself on us is "Where are Sardar Jamiat Singh and Shrimati Amrit Kaur?"

WILL HITLER'S HIT PACIFY EUROPE?

"A Gift Horse. But Look At It Squarely"

Britain Takes Cautious View Of Austro-German Agreement

Will Mussolini Propose Modernised Version Of Four Power Pact Of 1933?

LONDON: July 13.

A cautious view of the Austro-German rapprochement is taken by the diplomatic circles in London. It is opined that, while it removes, at any rate, temporarily, the danger-spot, it will be unwise to be too optimistic.

It is felt that the agreement does not necessarily imply that German pressure on Austria will cease entirely. It is thought that Herr Hitler may change his method and exercise pressure from internal, rather than external, sources.

Despite the Austrian declaration that Nazi propaganda will not be permitted, it is opined that as freedom will be given to many Nazi propagandists, they are not likely to remain silent.

It is considered obvious that the rapprochement was known to and agreed in advance by Signor Mussolini, and there is speculation whether Il Duce may propound the modernised version of the Four Power Pact of 1933, which will recognise the increased influence of the Soviet in European affairs.

What Press Says

Press opinion is divided. The "Morning Post" says: There is obviously more in it than meets the eye and it would not be surprising if there should be a tendency to look this gift horse very thoroughly in the mouth.

The "Daily Mail" says the sanctionst front has had the inevitable result of throwing Italy into the arms of Germany. There must be no more suicidal mending in affairs remote from our interests".

The "Daily Mail" urges a closer Anglo-German understanding.

The "Daily Express" welcomes the agreement as a movement directed towards the pacification of Europe relieving Britain of many of her obligations in Europe.

The "Daily Herald" says that on the surface it is a good thing, but judgment must be reserved until we can see more clearly what is below the surface.

The "News Chronicle" expresses a similar view and says: Europe may accept this gift horse, but look it squarely in the mouth. One of these days it may bite.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "We must wait to be sure that what is hailed as the extinction of the volcano does not mean the opening of a new crator elsewhere".

"The Times" welcomes the Agreement on which it says that Hitler certainly has to be congratulated whatever its immediate motive or ultimate intention. The agreement cannot but help to stabilise and pacify Central Europe, improve its economic conditions and pave the way for a permanent settlement between two main branches of the German race.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Hitler has temporarily abandoned the *Anschluss* because Germany is not yet sufficiently rearmed to run the risk of war and wants to go ahead with other plans.—Reuter.

RUMANIA DISTURBED

BUKHAREST, July 12.

The Austro-German Agreement has disturbed Rumanian political circles. It is feared that it is only the beginning of a greater *Bloc* of nations opposed to the Little and Balkan Entente.

Pessimists see a wall across Europe cutting off the Little Entente from its ally, France. Some circles suggest the possibility of a Russo-Rumanian Military alliance.—Reuter.

CANADA RAISES SANCTIONS

OTTAWA: July 13.

Canada has raised Sanctions as from July 15.—Reuter.

FRANCE ENVISAGES PERILOUS SITUATION

PARIS: July 13.

The French Press is almost unanimous in declaring that a new and perilous situation has been created in Europe by the Austro-German Agreement. The speed and secrecy with which it has been negotiated is interpreted as a clear indication that Herr Hitler's desire to prevent Signor Mussolini's return to the Stresa and Locarno Fronts is so strong that he is willing to change completely his previous policy.

A tripic alliance, under which the Austrian independence will finally be absorbed by the Reich, is generally foreshadowed. It is also pointed out that, although, at present, nothing is known of what engagements Italy has taken to compensate for the German sacrifices, it is believed that in future, Signor Mussolini will take no steps in international co-operation, of which Herr Hitler does not approve.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME CURTAILED

Sequel To Persistence Of Throat Complaint

KARACHI, July 13.

Responding to the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as his throat trouble has not yet abated a light programme has been arranged for his forthcoming visit to Karachi.

Dr. Choitram called a meeting of local Congressmen at which the Pandit's provisional programme was considerably curtailed by dropping out visits to various institutions. It was also decided to instal loud-speakers wherever the Pandit will address public meetings.

Pandit Jawaharlal who arrives from Allahabad via Lahore will tour Sind for nine days, visiting besides district headquarters, over fifteen villages.—A.P.

"DEMOCRATS" READY FOR COMPROMISE

AMRAOTI, July 13.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party was held at Khadarde Wada on Sunday noon under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, at which four resolutions were passed, besides a condolence resolution on the death of Sir Fazli Hussain.

The first resolution recommended for the adoption by the Congress Nationalist Party the name of Mr. Ram Rao Deshmukh for the Council of State.

The second resolution expressed satisfaction with the Congress Secretary's statement regarding the negotiations and urged for the early appointment of a sub-committee for negotiations and adjustment for the Provincial Elections between the Congress and the Congress Nationalist Parties for Berar, Maharashtra, C. P. and Bombay.

Another resolution assured the President of the Congress of the Nationalist Party's readiness to accept a compromise.—United Press.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

To-morrow's Public Meeting

To observe the Anti-League Day, as decided upon by the All-India Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, 15th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and Asoka Mehta will speak.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

Wrecking Reforms Through Office- Acceptance

(Continued from Page 1)

spirit of the Congress which have been the back-bone and strength of the Congress influence, will not be shaken and as the Congress has dealt with similar situations in the past and come out more unified and more strengthened and triumphant, so, on this occasion too, in spite of all the menacing external appearance, ultimately the Congress will come out more consolidated, strengthened and unified to face the common enemy.

Mr. Satyamurthi's Speech

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in the course of his speech said: "I thank you for the welcome accorded to me to this historic and politically important city. I trust I will be able to say something which I hope you will consider worthy of your careful attention. Bombay has rendered a wonderful account of itself in the past. It has become, a kind of headquarters of the greatest political organisation in the country. It is the headquarters of Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. The Parliamentary programme of the Congress is no longer a step-child of the Congress. We who work in the Legislatures are no longer the Pariahs or Harijans of the Congress. As head of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, we have Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, next and only next in importance to Mahatma Gandhi, the most important political figure of the country, and in the Indian Political stage. As Secretary of the party we have Babu Rajendra Prasad, another ex-President of the Indian National Congress, the first gentleman in India. It would be blindness and sheer lack of vision to say that Parliamentary activity will weaken the Congress. The Parliamentary activity of the Congress is the most important and dynamic activity before the Country to-day. It is based on the experience that we had of the other parties using the legislatures of the country for their own purposes. We feel that the fight must be carried on with the bureaucracy on every strategic front. The Congress must capture the Legislatures. I have no room for logic or sentiment I will look at everything by one supreme test. It is this; whether the Parliamentary activity weakens or strengthens the bureaucracy. The Congress would be committing political suicide if it does not woo the 10 per cent of the enfranchised population. We must get the votes of the millions."

WHAT CONGRESS DEMANDS

"In other countries," said the Madras leader, "the people for freedom of their country make the supreme sacrifice of giving sometimes their lives and often their property. And to-day what is the Congress asking of its electorate? It asks them to mark secretly their vote on the ballot paper in favour of the Congress and thus say: "I want Swaraj." Is it too much for the Congress to ask of the people? I have no doubt in my mind that the Congress will sweep the elections from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and from Karachi to Assam. There are some people who say that if we decide in favour of office acceptance and if we do not get majorities we would be stultifying ourselves. If there was a doubt, when Mahatma Gandhi marched on Dandi that March would not have been made at all. Great movements are not led by "doubting Thomases" but by great leaders. I refuse to take this argument that the Congress won't get the majority. If Congressmen have no faith in themselves they have no right to discuss this question at all. I am sure of the majority and, therefore, I say decide the question of offices immediately. I say decide here and now."

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi said that certain people argued that the question of offices should not be decided because the Communal Award was in the way. Sjt. Sarat Bose had said that it would not be possible to preserve the Hindu culture if offices were accepted while the Communal Award was there. Who said that the Hindu culture should be preserved. The fight was for winning Swaraj. The Communal Award was on the brain of some friends but surely that could not be the reason why they should get angry with those who were for office acceptance. The safe method of annulling the Communal Award was by accepting office.

INDIA ACT MUST GO

Speaking about the capture of legislatures by Congressmen, Mr. Satyamurti said that the nationally-minded men and women in the country should join hands. "We must capture all the seats in the legislatures. We can get good men and women to put forward to contest all the seats, provided we put forward a definite practical programme before the country in time. Coming to the programme, the first item is that the Government of India Act 1936 should go and that as early as possible. It is an insult to the nation and has been imposed upon us. It has been so framed as to ignore even the modest demands of the Aga Khan and his friends. There was not one word in the Act which has been borrowed from the most moderate politicians in India. It breathed suspicion and distrust. We must get it replaced by Purna Swaraj. Secondly, the Federation must be made still-born. As soon as the majority of seats in the provincial legislatures were captured, a resolution should be passed and agitation carried on against the Federation before it was even born. The Legislative Assembly had rejected the Federation. The Mussalman opinion in the country on this matter will be with us. The Indian States were hesitating. They were being coaxed and cajoled, if not worse. In any case the Federation was bound to break on the rock of finance. Sir Otto Niemeyer has produced a report, which says that 2 and 2 must be four. But if at the moment 2 and 2 was 3, carry on for the present". Mr. Satyamurti then explained in detail the financial position of both the Federation and the Provinces and said that the Federation when it came would be a costly white elephant".

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

The speaker said that he knew the electorate well and they would normally vote for the Congress. Congress had taught the electorate to vote for principles and programmes and not for personalities. The programme of the Congress should be based on the Karachi Congress resolution on Fundamental Rights. The Congress should take up the question of land revenue and see that the poor agriculturists were relieved. At present the rich and the poor were paying the same rate of taxation. The Congress when it took up offices should graduate the taxation in which the heavy burden fell upon the rich and not the poor. The Congress could again take up the question of agricultural indebtedness. To-day the indebtedness had been estimated at fifteen hundred crores of rupees. It was impossible to expect the people of the country to pay that. Even the creditors themselves do not expect to get it back. The Congress ministries could tackle that problem. Something could be done for raising the prices of produce in this country. The cottage industries could be easily encouraged. Education, sanitation, water supply, medical relief could be properly tackled for the benefit of the country, if Congress accepted offices. In due course, possibly about 20 years, Congress could bring about total prohibition. A national orientation could be given to the educational system prevailing in the country. We could consciously and tactfully make the schools and colleges factories of patriotic self-sacrificing citizens. Taking a practical view, the Congress Ministers would have to carry out a programme of elevating the administration and serving the poor and they should strive to get the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. To achieve all this, they might have to enforce drastic retrenchments. Knowing as he did the limitation placed on the powers of the Ministers, the Indian Ministers, he thought, could curtail the bloated salaries of the bigger officials, which to-day reached unheard of figures. The Congress Ministry would encourage honorary service.

CAPTURE OF POWER

The speaker said that acceptance of office was capture of power by Congressmen. Let it be understood that the Governor of the Province would invite Congressmen to form the Ministry only when he finds that there was no other way out for him. "From my experience the best means to secure majorities in the provinces would be to formulate a programme and Congressmen would walk into the legislatures in majorities and put their hands in the mouth of the British Lion and show that their teeth were no longer as sharp as they were represented to be. It could be proved that the lion was no longer ferocious, but was an old tame lion". The speaker then referred to Egypt and Ireland and the use that was made by Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. de Valera of the constitution that was given to those respective countries to get at their object. "What was good for Zaghlul Pasha and de Valera was good enough for Indians thought. Mr. Satyamurti. Congress Ministers would not be drawing fat salaries but Rs. 500. They will not be going about in saloons. They will be going about addressing people about winning Swaraj for the country. They will buy all the Khaddar produced for the wear of the police and the Jail Department."

AN OBJECT LESSON

"It would be lack of imagination and dishonesty to say that no good would come out of Congressmen accepting offices". People should be made to believe that Congress would be in charge of Government in future and it would be an object lesson. Congressmen may not be able to do much, thanks to the safeguards etc. The impression created on the minds of the people when the very police officers and jail officials who arrested and put Congressmen in gaol, salute the Congress Ministers, would be very great. The Collectors and revenue officials would have to dance attendance on the Congress Ministers.

HOW TO REJECT

Congress had decided to reject the Constitution. How could that be done? By merely saying "reject"? The speaker would accept if rejection of the Constitution by the Congress would be non-payment of all the taxes that would be imposed. He would also join others, if rejection meant asking all the voters not to vote. Not a single voter should go to the election booth. Would that be done? Would somebody undertake to do it? No. Then, the speaker thought, his method was the most effective method of rejecting the Constitution.

Referring to Sardar Sardul Singh's statement in Calcutta, Mr. Satyamurti suggested that the latter should go to his own province and get into the legislature on the no-office ticket. Then the speaker would accept what the Sardar had said and not till then. He wanted practical politics and not airy nothings. He thought that the Sardar did not know what he was talking about.

NO FEAR OF BETRAYAL

The speaker then referred to the Congress President's statement that acceptance of office would mean co-operation with British Imperialism. With all respect to the Congress President, the speaker thought that the most effective way of co-operation with British Imperialism was to allow others to capture the Legislatures and accept offices. There was a cry that Congress Ministers would betray the Congress cause. The speaker did not think so. The old Swaraj Party had proved that Congressmen would bind themselves to Congress discipline. When the call came from Lahore everyone of those who were in the legislatures came out of it. If there were certain exceptions they only proved the rule. There should be charity in considering this question. Only good and tried Congressmen will be called upon to accept offices and their salaries would be very small. They would be having their resignations in their pockets. Under the Federation no offices should be accepted by Congressmen and carry on the work in the provinces. He invited all friends to prepare such safeguards as would prevent Congressmen from betraying the cause. But the Congress should declare its policy as early as possible on the question of offices. It should be decided before Congressmen go out to soliciting the votes of the electorates. The next meeting of All-India Congress Committee should decide the question and before that the views of the different provincial Congress Committees on the question should be obtained. Acceptance of office was a question of political strategy. The examples of other countries should be followed in the matter and at the worst no harm could be done; but Congress and country might really gain something.

CHANCES OF MAJORITY

The speaker then referred to the chances of the Congress majority in the different provinces. He thought that in all provinces Congress would get majorities provided Congressmen did not quarrel among themselves. That was the greatest danger to-day. The fault was among Congressmen themselves and not in the stars. There were things which might disrupt the Congress and its ranks. There must be tolerance and humility and everyone should fight for the cause of Indian Freedom. The people should be organised and the message of the Congress should be conveyed to them. Congress was sure to get the majorities in all the provinces even to-day. In Bihar, in Madras, in Central Provinces, in Assam perhaps Bombay and even in United Provinces, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would give all his talents to organising the electorates. There should be no speculation. Congressmen should go ahead. India was to-day gaining in strength while England was no longer at the head of the European nations. The Legislatures were to-day magnificent platforms, which could be used by Congressmen for annulling the Communal Award and for breaking the Constitution. The Congress Ministers could bring about a suspension of the Constitution by trying to forge ahead with their programme. The suspension of the Constitution by the Governor of a Province would lead to the interference of the British Parliament who would amend the Constitution and according to Mr. Satyamurti that was what was wanted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening after which the meeting came to a close.

BURMAN-JAP TRADE PACT?

Govt. Depute Officer To Observe Negotiations At Simla

RANGOON, July 13.

The Associated Press understands that the question of future relations between separated Burma and Japan in the field of trade and commerce is engaging the attention of the Government of Burma. As a preliminary step towards adjustment of these relations, the Government of Burma is deputing Mr. J. H. Wise, Revenue Secretary, to Simla, whither Mr. Wise is leaving to-morrow. While at Simla Mr. Wise will watch the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations as an observer on behalf of the Government of Burma.

It is understood Mr. Wise will also discuss with the Government of India certain outstanding questions connected with the adjustment of commercial relations between India and Burma as they will subsist after the latter's separation.

END OF DROUGHT IN U. S.

NEW YORK: July 12.

Rain in the mid-west and thunderstorms in the east marked the beginning of the end of drought and heatwave, which are responsible for 740 deaths throughout the country since the beginning of July.—Reuter.

DECREE AGAINST "ROYAL INSURANCE"

Plea Of "Felonious" Suicide Rejected

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 13.

The plea that it is not liable to pay on the insurance policies owing to policy-holder, Major Rowlandson having "feloniously" killed himself while of sane mind, was unsuccessfully urged at the High Court by the Royal Insurance Company which was ordered to pay £42,000 with interest.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Delapoer, Beresford, sued as administratrix in respect of balance payable on policies issued in 1925 and premiums payable in July annually but in 1934 Major Rowlandson obtained special final extension until 3 p.m. on August 3. A few minutes before 3 p.m. he committed suicide in a taxi-cab after impressing the time on the chauffeur. The action was brought on behalf of Major Rowlandson's creditors to whom he owned £68,000.

Viceroy To Visit Rampur

RAMPUR, July 13

The "United Press" understands that the Viceroy is paying a visit to the Rampur State on August 2 and 3 on invitation from the Nawab of Rampur.

LEAVE ITALY ALONE

Turkey Resents Absence At Dardanelles Conference

MONTREUX, July 13.

The Turkish delegate to the Straits Conference, Mr. Rushdi Aras, this morning made a declaration really directed against Italy owing to her repeated refusal to participate in the Conference.

He said that Turkey does not consider it necessary to hold the Convention open for Italian signature and reserves the right eventually to discuss a separate agreement with Italy.—Reuter.

OUT FOR NEW SPEED RECORD

Capt. Eyston's Attempt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BONNEVILL SALT FLATS (Utah) July 13

Captain Eyston with his co-driver Albert Denly started at 5-30 (B.S.T) yesterday in an attempt on records from 500 kilometres to 48 hours, and although the records will not be officially announced until the completion of the run, it is known that he has already broken the following:—

500 kilos: old record established by Jenkins 151.32 miles per hour; new 153.302.

500 miles:—Cob 147.66; Eyston 152.343.

1000 kilometres:—Cobb 145.01; Eyston 151.522.

1000 miles:—Cobb 144.93; Eyston 152.138.

2000 kilometres:—Eyston formerly 144.21; Eyston now 151.944.

2000 miles:—Eyston formerly 142.705; Eyston now 549.00.

Approximately 3000 kilometres:—Eyston formerly 144.089; Eyston now 149.00.

Eyston has also established records for approximately three hours, six hours and the twelve hours, the last named at approximately 148.000 M.P.H.

The track is wearing and the heat terrific.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

MALTA: July 12.

Three more British battalions, South Wales Borderers, Scottish Borderers and Lincolns are due to sail for Palestine on Tuesday.

It is understood that Rifle Brigade has been ordered to be prepared to sail at short notice.—Reuter.

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Indian News From Here And There

Our Ahmedabad Letter

BETTER FACILITIES TO SWEEPERS

Merchants Protest Against Beggar Menace

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 12.

The weather has remained uncertain, during the week. The sky remains cloudy but it is still hot during the day and there has been only 1 inch and 33 cents of rain during the week. The total rain fall in the season has been 9in. 19 cents.

The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last was 209 which shows a decrease of 7 from the figures of the preceding week. There were no deaths due to meningitis, small pox or measles but consumption claimed 15 victims.

CLOTH MARKET DULL.

The cloth market has remained dull and the ways of the mill agents are being strongly criticised in the press. The manner in which bundles are prepared and the way in which merchants and agents are treated have created much dissatisfaction and the increase of stocks in mills is a problem that remains unsolved. The mill agents try to come to terms with merchants but an agreement wont be possible till agents mend their ways and combine to restore their credit in the upcountry markets.

Government in a press note have tried to find out several flaws in the municipal administration of Ahmedabad, and have tried to condemn it. It is understood the president the vice-president, and the chairman of the Standing Committee are in a position to put up a strong defence.

BETTER CONDITIONS TO SWEEPERS.

The Municipal Board has resolved to take up the Sweepers employed in the Sanitary Department as Scheduled Servants and give them the advantage of the Provident Fund, leave rules.

ANTI-CONGRESS POLICY.

The Gujarat Youth's conference was the talk of the week and of some days past. It has now come to an end and it showed one thing clearly that it was more or less a conference guided by youths of socialist and communist views, who wanted to revolt against the policy of the Congress.

These youths, however, have failed in their efforts and they have found it necessary to come forward with apologies for their attitude.

Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, in all his speeches laid great stress on supporting the Congress and strengthening its hands. He also emphasised the necessity of discipline among youths.

BEGGAR MENACE.

The beggars in Ahmedabad are a great nuisance and are giving trouble to shopkeepers and petty dealers. The shopkeepers have applied to the Deputy Superintendent of Police for protection and have requested him to remove this nuisance.

SARDAR'S VISIT.

Sardar Vallabhbhai came here this morning from Bombay. He will perform the opening ceremony of Dr. Miss Jayaben Khandwala's hospital to-day, and after staying here for about a week will proceed to Bardoli.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is to be held at Bardoli on the 23rd inst.

A great deal has been said by the local correspondent of an Anglo-Indian daily about the donation of Rs. 13 lacs from Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai for an engineering college in Ahmedabad.

It seems, however, that the Government is not prepared to accept the conditions of the donor and the engineering college is not likely to come into existence in the near future.

EDUCATION SOCIETY'S WORK.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has meanwhile been working in right earnest and the work of the Hargovandas Lakshmichand College of Commerce is going on in full swing. The Society has obtained more than 50 acres of land on permanent lease and is trying to get more donations to be able to start an Arts College in 1937.

The mill magnates of Ahmedabad, it is hoped, will help the Society, and try to see that its activities do not suffer for want of funds.

The constitution of the Ahmedabad Education Society is democratic and an ordinary middle class person can also be a member by paying Rs. 100 and have a share in the management of the Society.

VICEROY ASKED TO INTERVENE

Jhunjhunu Muslims' Complaint Against State Officers

(From A Correspondent).
MANDVI: July 10.

The following telegram has been sent by the Muslims of Jhunjhunu to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Jhunjhunu officers neither let us live in peace nor desert State. We are in much difficulty. Several times we requested Your Excellency and other responsible officers, but no effective steps have been taken to redress our grievances. Please be merciful and take necessary steps in this matter."

REVISE "MATRIC RESULTS"

Dharwar Protest Meeting

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail).

A public meeting of the citizens, parents, guardians and students was held in the Vidya-Vardhak Sangh, Dharwar, under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, yesterday evening. Messrs. V. B. Calve, D. P. Karmakar, S. R. Sunthankar and others spoke on the resolutions. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

1. This public meeting of the citizens, parents, guardians and students of Dharwar, requests the Syndicate of the University of Bombay to revise the results of the Matriculation Examination held in April this year in the manner mentioned below:—

(a) By declaring those, who failed in one subject only in the said Examination by 5 marks or less, to have passed;

(b) By exempting those students who have appeared in the April Examination from payment of fresh Examination fees in the October Examination;

(c) By allowing the unsuccessful candidates in the October Examination one more chance in the Examination to be held in March 1937 in the curriculum prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of 1936;

(d) By exempting those candidates who appeared in the April Examination of this year from appearing in the October Examination in those subjects in which they have already been declared to have passed.

2. That the above resolutions be sent to the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, Director of Public Instruction and the Board of Headmasters of Dharwar District, the meeting having empowered the President to send the said resolutions to the Bodies and persons mentioned above.

BROACH BHANGIS

Municipality To Consider Thakkar's Award

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, July 11.

It is now officially announced that a special meeting of the Municipality will be held on Wednesday July 15, to consider the recommendations of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar with reference to the Bhangis' demands.

The scavangers are now anxiously waiting to see if the Municipality will after all agree to the sober yet authoritative award of Thakkar Bapa.

The Municipal president had agreed to "status quo ante" in all matters as one of the conditions of the settlement of the strike. Yet 6 out of the 8 assistant Mukadams have been dismissed after they had served the Municipality for 20 to 25 years.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SUBSIDES

Schools, Colleges & Offices Re-open

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, (By Mail)

Since last week-end the cholera epidemic is evidently subsiding, as the daily figures of attacks and deaths for the last three days are not going above four or five. All the schools, colleges and State offices were opened on last Monday morning.

There have been occasional reports of an alleged gang of men in the vicinity of Katkol, a small taluka which forms the south-east boundary of the Kolhapur State. Recently one British C.I.D. officer and Mr. Bhosle, the acting Inspector of Police southern division, Kolhapur, visited the place where counterfeit coins were reported to have been manufactured. It is reliably learnt that the State authorities are now again giving very serious attention to this question and the Kolhapur C. I. D. Department is taking the investigation of the crime into its own hands.

AUTONOMY FOR PANCHAYATS

Discussion In Baroda Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 11.

The conference of the representatives of district panchayats of Baroda State was held yesterday, when about 40 suggestions affecting various points of civic interest were discussed.

At the outset, the conference passed a resolution wishing long life to their Highnesses and members of ruling family, when feeling references were made by certain members regarding liberal policy adopted by the Baroda Government for the growth of local self-government institutions.

Several members pleaded for metalled roads to connect villages with talukas and talukas with districts. The Chief Engineer referred to the heavy expenditure on it which would tell much on the meagre finances of the Panchayats.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Mazumdar stated that the toll question required serious Government consideration and urged that the Government should not impose new taxation. The Government members explained certain practical difficulties, and it was urged that people who took benefits of the road ought to pay for the same.

MORE MONEY FOR PANCHAYATS

The question of granting right to village panchayats to elect their own president was stressed by popular members. The Government opined that it would consider the question. The Government also accepted the proposal of considering the problem of giving more from income to panchayats, so that their resources might be increased.

The subject of interchange of servants of Prant Panchayats was deemed impracticable, because of certain difficulties.

Regarding the appointment of overseers, the Government would consider individual proposals for employing overseers for Taluka Panchayats.

LITERACY TEST.

The proposal of educational qualifications for membership of the Prant Panchayat was rejected, after a keen discussion, while it was decided to take Rs. 100 as deposit from a person standing for election which would be forfeited in case he failed to get 1/8 of the total votes polled in elections.

It was also decided to apply the rules of municipalities regarding conducting business of meetings of Prant Panchayats.

The plea of applying amalgamation or Madras system for efficient working of panchayats was deemed inadequate because of the recent circular issued by the Government which provided expert official inspection, still, however, the Sarsuba assured sympathetic consideration of the question.

The local committees would be consulted for starting schools with industrial or agricultural bias.

There was a heated discussion on the problem of returning 4 pies to the Panchavat, which the Government took for educational purposes, and Mr. Kanlayalal Mazumdar put the case strongly, stating that when education was free and compulsory, such a condition was not adequate. The Prant Panchayats in all would gain about 2½ lakhs of rupees. Other members strongly supported the move and at the end. Mr. Mukerjea, Sarsuba, after taking sense of the House, assured that he would put the case of returning 2 pies to Panchayats.

Orissa Ban On 'Akash Wani'

(From Our Correspondent).
CUTTACK, (By Mail).

In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (7) of Section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1919 read with Sub-Paragraph 3 of Paragraph 8 of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Film entitled "Akash Wani" shall be deemed to be an uncertified Film in the whole of the Province of Orissa.

INDIANS FOR I. C. S.

India Office To Clarify Recruitment Conditions

CALCUTTA, July 12

It is understood that India Office will very shortly publish an explanatory memorandum with regard to the announcement about recruitment for Indian Civil Service that was issued on April 27 last with a view to further clarifying the points stated therein.

In the announcement about the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service issued from the Indian Office on 27th April 1936, it was stated; "The Delhi examination will become, as was originally intended, the main channel of Indian recruitment. But in order to provide for Indian educated in British Isles, a limited number of vacancies at London the examination will remain open to such Indians as have taken Honours degree or its equivalent at an approved University in the British Isles after at least two years' residence. This requirement will be fully enforced until 1939. For Indian candidates competing in London in 1937 and 1938, the condition of recruitment will be residence for one year and two years respectively, but an Honour degree need not have been taken.

Some doubts having arisen with regard to the eligibility of Indian candidates to take part in the London examination for the Indian Civil Service in and after 1937, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, Mr. S. P. Mukerjee wrote a letter to the Secretary of State for India asking him to dispel these doubts. The Secretary of State in reply informed Mr. Mukerjee that the announced issue on April 27 was as clear as it might have been and they proposed to publish very shortly an explanatory memorandum with regard to the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service.

DEFINITION OF "RESIDENCE"

It is stated inter alia in the letter the word "residence" in the announcement was intended to denote "full-time membership of a University or University college in British Isles." Candidates competing in 1937 must have been in "residence" as defined above for the whole of the academic year 1936-37, and must throughout that period have been engaged in reading for an Honours degree or an approved alternative. They will be required to produce certificate from the authorities of the University or University College of which they are members showing that these conditions were fulfilled.

Cases in which it was represented that strict enforcement of these conditions would occasion undue hardship will be considered on their merits.

The number of vacancies open to India competing in London is not likely to exceed 12 in 1937, 10 in 1938, 8 in 1939 and 6 in 1940 and subsequent years. — United Press.

UNSEATED CITY FATHERS CONGRATULATED

LAHORE, (By Mail.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement extends the whole hearted support of the Congress Committee to the standtaken by six members of the Lyallpur Municipal Committee over the controversy about the address of welcome presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lyallpur. He says:—

"I heartily congratulate all those six members of the Lyallpur Municipality, whose names it is believed have been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of that place to be removed from the membership of the Municipal Committee. I am particularly glad that one of them is Lala Bhagat Ram Chanana, who is a prominent Congress leader and is a member of the Working Committee of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. It is really very surprising that at time when it is being proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets that at least in Provinces 'Swaraj' is about to be established the attitude of some of the Deputy Commissioners towards Municipalities should be so offensive.

Dr. Satyapal adds:—"I don't think that the Punjab Government will accept the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner who being a member of the Indian Civil Service refuses to respect the sentiments and feelings of Indians. Pandit Jawaharlal has not been honoured by his address. It is the committee, that has honoured it self by presenting this address. Pandit Jawaharlal commands respect from friends and foes alike. Is it a sin to offer civic greetings to him? All over India he is presented with such civic addresses.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Towards Brighter Bombay

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me to express my appreciation of the lead "Chronicle" has given in its campaign "Towards Brighter Bombay." I have always felt that responsible people such as landlords and municipality should do something immediately to better the living conditions in Bombay.

Sir, in the interest of every citizen, what we need in our city is not so much to talk about all unrelated topics, but immediately to tackle the problems suggested in Mr. R. B. Balm's letter, namely:

"1 Repair rickety and shattered buildings—roofs, walls, ceiling, floors, etc.

2 Replace old and broken glasses and panels, etc. in doors and windows.

3 Repair sagging doors, windows, frames, etc.

4 Paint and whitewash all houses both in and out.

5 Remove old and dirty gunny bag awnings and replace them with new awnings, especially made for that purpose.

6 Disinfect the entire surrounding belonging to the landlord or municipality.

7 Instal proper electrical fittings in the building.

8 Provide lighting arrangement in the passage way.

9 Instal telephone wherever it is mostly needed.

10 Demolish all useless and blighted buildings.

11 Repair and cement all footpaths, leading to owners property.

12 Build permanent houses according to a drawn out Town Planning scheme."

Only when these items have been effectively carried out, then Bombay can rightly claim itself to be the premier city in India.—Yours, etc.

S. L. DOEIT.

Lamington Road,
Girgaum.
July 13.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

COMPLAINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

B. R. DESAI (Baroda) writes protesting against the slaughter of millions of cattle every year in India. He says that this is the chief reason why the price of cattle has gone so high during recent years. "India being an agricultural country cannot afford to be a cattle-killing country." The correspondent, therefore, recommends the Government to pass a severe enactment against the slaughter of cattle and also against their export for that purpose.

Safeguard Tenants' Rights

G. M. BHATT (Ahmedabad) refers to the resolution adopted in a recent meeting held at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Tenants and the Shop Assistants' Associations, that "in the new Municipal and Assembly elections the candidates should give assurance to remove the grievances of tenants and shop assistants in Bombay and Ahmedabad." He requests voters to give their votes to only those candidates who give such assurance.

'Deplorable' Delhi

M. G. M. (Delhi) emphatically protests against the alleged municipal maladministration in Delhi. He refers to the utter lack of proper sanitation, and building congestion in the city. The correspondent appeals to Lord Linlithgow to see these things for himself!

Banglore Strike

S. RANGASWAMY, on behalf of the strikers of the Bangalore Tobacco Factory, appeals for fairplay and justice. He charges the Government with having neglected to do their duty in the crisis. "They behaved just like the League of Nations in the case of Abyssinia." The correspondent bitterly complains against the company for opening the factory with only 500 workers, who will be sent for individually.

"The problem of 2,000 unemployed, with the temptations of hungry men and women, is facing the public and Government of C. & M. station. Now that the leaders have left the field, will they, the public, of C. & M. station, raise their voice in favour of the poor and starving, and see that the factory resumes work in full strength?"

Wanted Telephone In Every Chawl

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with "Chronicle's" "Brighter Bombay" campaign I am glad to send this letter which is not to be taken as my personal grievance but as what I have observed in course of my contact with the tenants in large chawls. The absence of a telephone in a city like Bombay, in the large chawls is the most deplorable example which no decent citizen would permit to pass by without protesting.

In large chawls where there are over 200 souls living there is not a single telephone for their use. What is more humiliating is that in case of any emergency such as sickness, accident, fires, etc the tenants are forced to walk a long distance before they could reach a telephone booth.

Sir, it costs not more than Rs. 16 per month to instal a telephone. And in view of the fact that the landlords clear an enormous profit over and above the interest on investment would it not be advisable to instal a telephone in all large chawls?—Yours, etc.

S. G. PUTLI.

Plot 247, Dadar Hindu Colony.
Bombay 19.

MAHAKOSHAL GETS BUSY

P. C. C. Cabinet Takes Survey Of Election Prospects

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 13

Report received here from Itarsi says Pundit Ravishankar Shukla, along with other members of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress arrived there on Saturday. On Sunday morning the Congress workers from Nerbudda Division arrived.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

A preliminary survey of political situation was made and discussions chiefly centred round the question of devising ways and means to make the parliamentary programme of the Congress a success. The president was acquainted in particular with the situation in the Northern Districts and the chances of success of Congress Candidates in the area. This will serve as useful data for the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Province which meets at Nagpur on July 19.

Pundit Shukla will shortly issue a statement to intending candidates directing them to submit applications before July 31 with the necessary deposits.

As regards Mr. Durgashanker Mehta's (Seoni) letter of congratulation to Mr. Raghavendra Rao (Acting Governor C.P.) decision was deferred as Mr. Mehta was not present.

GOVIND DAS' RESIGNATION

A communication received from Seth Govind Das accompanying his letter of resignation and President Shukla's statement thereon were considered and the Working Committee, while approving the President's statement, accepted Seth Govind Das' resignation. The President will now nominate another member in his place. Mr. Shambudayal Mishra was elected member of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee since Pundit Shukla is ex-officio member thereof.

A sub-committee consisting of Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Messrs Ratnaker Jha and Kharwekar was appointed to enquire into and submit a report on the question of co-ordination between and control of the policy of Congress men in local bodies.

SPEEDING UP LEGISLATION IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, July 13

In the Travancore Legislative Assembly to-day the president Sir Mahomed Habibullah announced he had received a requisition for after dinner sittings of the Assembly with a view to finish discussion of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill from some members. Sir Mahomed considered night sittings impracticable but he would watch the progress of the bill and if necessary a day could be added to the session for finishing discussions. He was glad to acknowledge the help given by members in expediting discussion of the bill. Following the President's suggestion the House sat an extra half hour and disposed of some more amendments to the Bill.

The motion, which had been admitted for adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance relating to toll gates in the State was not taken up at the instance and on the suggestion of the President partly as the Agriculturists' Relief Bill was urgent and partly as urgency regarding toll gates had ceased to exist and the time thus gained was devoted to a discussion of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill.

The House disposed of to-day about 100 amendments and passed 17 clauses. Sixteen more clauses remain and normally the session is due to terminate tomorrow.—A.P.

POONA RIOT ECHO

POONA, July 13.

One of the Poona Riot cases was decided to-day by the City Magistrate when three Hindus were fined Rs. 500 or five months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a Pathan and fracturing the arm of a Pathan. The Pathan was to be given Rs. 250 from the fine.

Another Hindu boy accused was bound over.—A. P.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Plight Of Village Subsidiary Industries

Some Revealing Facts About Govankop

Mr. H. S. Kaujalgi Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association (Karnatak Branch) writes:—

Having heard that Govankop was a typical village in many respects, I visited it with Sjt. Sheshagirrao Sholapurkar on 17th June. The village is only half-a-mile from Kaladgi. The number of families in the village, including five Harijan families, is thirty and the population is nearly 200.

This village has certain peculiar features:—

The 25 non-Harijan families in the village are both agriculturists and shepherds. The number of sheep is 400 and that of agricultural and milch cattle is about 180.

Some of the shepherd-agriculturists are blanket-weavers: There are fourteen pits for blanket-weaving in the open-yard in front of the village.

Owing to the subsidiary-industries of sheep-breeding, wool-spinning and blanket-weaving, both the male and female population of the village is busy throughout the year.

Consequently the village is almost free from debts and the villagers own and cultivate their lands. They have no necessity of taking others' lands on lease and thus are saved from the evil effects of rack-renting by absentee land-lords.

Litigation, the bane of many villages in Karnatak, is to some extent absent from this village.

OTHER SIDE OF PICTURE

The village being a suburb of Kaladgi, some of the villagers patronise the tea-shops and toddy-booths at Kaladgi every evening. The number of villagers visiting toddy shops is very small. The villagers are not bold enough to take lawful steps for their rights.

CHIEF COMPLAINTS OF THE VILLAGE

The village-site is quite insufficient for the present population. The tenements have been divided and sub-divided to such an extent that in some cases the cattle-shed the kitchen, the bed-room and the bath-room, etc., are all in one single room. It is the duty of the Government to acquire some land adjoining the village-site and make it available to the villagers for dwelling purposes.

The sheep-breeding and blanket-weaving industries are on the decline. Out of the fourteen looms for blanket-weaving, only 8 are in use at present. The rest of the looms are idle. The shepherds rear their own sheep and so had no necessity of purchasing wool. Now the forest department is discouraging the industries in all possible ways. I am mentioning below some of these ways:—

(a) The forest-area allotted to the village is about eighty acres. For the present number of sheep and cattle in the village the area is quite insufficient. To add to this deficiency, cattle from Kaladgi also are allowed to graze in this area. Only a day previous to our visit two sheep in the village had died owing to under-feeding. Under-feeding also affects the breeding capacity of the sheep which, if underfed, breed only one kid annually instead of two.

(b) The grazing fees which were formerly only one anna per sheep have been gradually raised to four annas and in these days of depression the villagers feel the heaviness of the demand very keenly. The grazing area is progressively on the decline and the grazing fees are on the increase. We found that the shepherds were thinking of selling away their remaining sheep instead of paying these high demands of forest authorities.

The grazing fees affect also the cattle in the village. The forest authorities seek every opportunity of increasing income of their department by raising the grazing fees and levying them even on stall-fed cattle. According to the rules now in force stall-fed animals and calves under eighteen months are exempt from grazing fees. But the officials seem to forget these rules in their enthusiasm to show an increased collection. The penalty for any cattle straying in the reserved jungle is so heavy that it sometimes exceeds the market price of the cattle itself.

When the Mamlatdars or any other officials visit the village, they ask the villagers whether they have any complaints or demands. Naturally the poor people bring forth their forest grievances; the Mamlatdar coolly turns his face away under the excuse that the matter does not come within his jurisdiction. The villagers have yet to study and learn which matters belong to which departments.

While the new Viceroy is seeking every opportunity to give impression to his love of breeding bulls &c., the poor villagers of Govankop and similar are places groaning under the heavy grazing fees to be paid without having even the advantage of adequate grazing area. No wonder that they are selling away their sheep and thus losing one of their chief subsidiary industries.

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THE PEARL PHARMACY,
Lyallpura, Punjab.

(Continued From Col. 5.)

tual cultivators of all land (Zamindari, Inamdari and Ryotwari) as well as a just reduction in the present rates of rent.

Gujarat Youths Support Peasant's Demands

While the peasants and politicians of Gujarat are engrossed in their routine and election work, the youths, assembled in a conference at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, have striven to infuse new life in the public life of the province. On the peasant question, the conference adopted a comprehensive resolution embodying the demands adopted by the All-India Kisan Conference. It is to be hoped that the young men and women who attended the conference will carry the message to the adjoining villages and help to build up a network of Kisan Committees in the Province

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REPORTED FROM

THE PEASANTS' WORLD

British Peasants March On Whitehall ... Kisan Conferences In Bengal, Punjab, U. P. And Andhra ... A Present To Sir B. Mitra ... Gujrat Youths Active

(Published By All-India Kisan Committee)

The Kisans of India might well profit by the example of the 5,000 British farmers who marched on London from their distant hamlets, went in a spectacular procession through the streets of the metropolis, staged on imposing demonstration in Hyde Park, and proceeded to 10, Downing Street, and the House of Commons to demand the abolition of tithe duty from the Prime Minister.

A yeoman farmer and a dairy maid in Tudor costumes, carrying a banner "tithe" to which was chained an old man in a country smock, a grey-bearded farmer carrying a scythe, a company in the helmets and costumes of the Round-heads of Cromwell's times carrying sheaves of corn and bales of hay, hundreds carrying pitchforks and hoes, and thousands wearing ears of corn in their button-holes and caps, these were the special features of the unique procession, that brought a breath of the country to Londoners on June 24th last. The demonstrators carried banners with such slogans: "Kill the Tithe Bill." "We shear the sheep, the Church shears us." "The Church grabs the money," etc.

This demonstration was staged as an emphatic protest against the age-old levy of tithes for the maintenance of the highly paid church hierarchy from the farmers of England, and against the new bill demanding one-third of the rental value of land for the next 60 years. As Mr. Baldwin refused to see the peasant leaders, they left a note insisting on their right to see the King on the matter.

The peasant marches witnessed in South India and more recently in Bihar must be deemed tame affairs in comparison with this performance of the British farmers.

Bengal Peasant Workers' Conference

The Bengal representative of the India Government, Sir Bhupendra Mitra, stated recently at the Geneva Labour Conference that the Government "have been able to banish the terror of famine which in years gone by, was teeming millions of the country." These words were uttered at a time when his own province was in the grip of a famine, when "people are flying away in desperate struggle with hunger leaving behind their near and dear ones" and when "thousands of women, children, old and invalids have to go without food for two or three consecutive days and they have mostly been reduced to a horrible state evacuation." The powerful appeal issued by Poet Tagore for funds and clothing to relieve the suffering in West Bengal provides a sad commentary on the fatuous assertions of Sir Bhupendra Mitra.

Meanwhile Bengal peasant workers are forging ahead. A meeting of the All-Bengal Peasants Organising Committee was held at Calcutta on June 26th under the presidentship of Mr. Dutt Mazumdar. The meeting first congratulated Muzaffar Ahmed, a leading Meerut prisoner, on his release and his great work in the cause of the exploited masses of India. The Committee then decided to hold an All-Bengal Peasant Workers' Conference at Calcutta on July 26th. The representatives to the Conference will be elected by District Peasant Committees or by other Peasant Committees where District Committees have not yet been formed.

Bihar Kisans' Fight For Food And Land

"The right of the toiling masses to bread is greater than all laws and Zamindars put together and that approaching the Government authorities to represent grievances is no sin. But I also assert on behalf of the Kisan Sabha, that we do not instigate the Kisans to do either and it is their hunger and miseries, it is their desperation that is driving the Kisans to take the one course or the other." These words of Swami Sahajanand, the President of the Bihar Kisan Sabha, furnish the clue to the militant tactics adopted by the starving Kisans in some areas.

For instance, on June 22nd, 25 Kisan women rushed to their fields (already attached by the Zamindars) when these were being ploughed by outsiders with the help of a big police force, unyoked the bullocks and lay down in front of the ploughs. 3000 peasants flocked from far and near to watch the spectacle. After some struggle, the police retired from the scene. Eventually 100 Kisans were served with notices under Section 144 not to approach the fields.

Similar tactics were adopted by 20 women in Barathu (Gaya Dt.) who succeeded in chasing away the police, on June 24th. Hundreds of Kisans have resumed possession of their lands, confiscated for non-payment of rent in North Gaya, and about 500 persons have been served with notices under Section 144. At many places they have succeeded legally in recovering their lands and in securing a reduction in rents.

Agrarian Programme For Bihar

The following are the main heads of the tentative agrarian programme prepared by the Bihar Kisan Sabha:—(1) exception of all uneconomic holdings, (2) free common pastures, (3) fixity of tenure and of rents, free transfer of holdings, (4) immunity from arrest and attachment of minimum holdings homesteads, dairy cattle, etc., (5) stiffening the law regarding rent receipts and illegal exactions, 'begar' etc., (6) cancellation of arrears of rent and reduction of rent and canal rates by 50 per cent., (7) cancellation by law of all previous debts and fixing rate of interest at 6 per cent. (8) minimum living wage for agricultural workers, (9) provision of extensive irrigation. (10) abolition of duties on salt, kerosene and matches, (11) free and compulsory education, (12) adult franchise, (13) repeal of anti-labour, anti-peasant and anti-national laws, ordinances. etc., and release of all political labour and peasant prisoners, (14) re-instalment of all peasants deprived of their lands during agrarian and political struggles.

Punjab Peasants' Conference

The vast conference attended by about 20,000 Kisans that met at Cheman Kalan (Jullunder Dt.) on June 20-21 was reminiscent in every way of the more imposing spectacle witnessed at Sarhali. Its resolutions regarding assessment of land tax on income-tax basis cancellation of debts, the irrigation dues and forced labour, the new constitution and non-acceptance of ministership, the Imperialistic war and Fascism closely followed the lines of the Sarhal, decisions. But the following special resolutions demand attention:

(1) The Conference declared that the Kisans' strike of the village of Cheman Kalan was a part of the class struggle and congratulated the peasants of the village for holding to their cause so bravely against the Sahukars.

(2) The Conference demanded the representation of Punjab Karza Committees in the Indian National Congress.

(3) The Conference demanded the repeal of the Punjab Land Alienation Act as it enabled big Zamindars to buy land though they did not cultivate it themselves.

(4) The Conference demanded another law enabling only such persons to buy lands as would cultivate it themselves and expropriating all non-cultivators of their lands even though they might be agriculturists by caste.

(5) The Conference requested Jullundhar District Board to abolish the professional tax which weighed heavily on the village labourers.

(6) The Conference demanded compensation and remission from land revenue, for the poor peasants whose fields are destroyed by the annual changes in the route of the Sutlej river.

(7) The Conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of Com. Munchi Ahmed-Din, Ujjagar Singh, Bilga and Tilak Raj to organise the Punjab Provincial Karza Committees and to present a scheme of functional representation before the Congress Mass Contact Committee.

Kisan Conferences In U. P.

The Jhansi Kisan Conference held recently under the presidentship of Dr. Ashraf, adopted far-reaching resolutions demanding abolition of the Zamindari system without compensation, liquidation of arrears of rent, penalisation of illegal exactions and forced labour, provision of common pasture lands, reduction of canal tax by 50 per cent and the redress of many local grievances. The political resolutions followed the radical lines usually adopted at all Kisan gatherings.

The Conference, however, broke new ground when it demanded exemption from all rent for lands giving a net income of Rs. 500 or less and the adoption of a sliding scale of rents on better lands.

A band of 15 enthusiastic kisan workers in Derapur Tahsil have done one better. They demanded exemption from rent for lands giving a minimum annual income of Rs. 1,000 and go about the villages organising Kisan Sabhas on the basis of this programme. Many Kisan meetings and conferences are being held in many parts of the province when similar resolutions are adopted.

Peasant Victory In Maharashtra

After a struggle extending over about two years, the peasants and tenants of Chansoli (Thana Dt.) have scored a decisive victory over their landlords. The tenants had refused to till about 250 acres of paddy lands as the landlords refused to reduce their share of the produce inspite of the heavy fall in prices. The extraordinary solidarity of the tenants has compelled their masters at last to agree to receive 50 per cent instead of 75 per cent of the produce of the land as rent in future. The settlement was effected on June 21st and the tenants have resumed the cultivation of their ancestral lands.

Conferences representing the peasants in Wai and Kopergam talukas were held on June 21st and 23rd under the presidentship of Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan and Keshavarao Jedhe, respectively, when appropriate resolutions were adopted to support the recommendations of the Provincial Congress Peasants Committee.

Peasants Conference In Tamil Nad

The Chinglepet District Zamin Ryots' Conference was held at Mirjun on June 21st. The President, Sjt Krishna Iyer, dwelt at length on the communal ownership of land that prevailed in olden times and on the subsequent rise of the present Zamindars who were really appointed revenue farmers by the Muslim rulers, and confirmed in their possessions by the British Government

After asking for the abolition of the present Zamindari system, the Conference demanded that "the Zamindari rates of assessment ought to be lowered to the level of the ryotwari rates" and that "such rates ought to be made permanent." Other usual resolutions regarding debts, forced labour, grazing pastures, attachments, etc., were also passed.

Seven successful conferences were also organised recently in the Sivaganga Zamindari (Ramnad Dt.). The Tamil Nad Provincial Peasants' Conference will be held at Vellore in August.

Andhra Peasants' Demand

A number of conferences are being held during the fortnight commencing from June 28th, at Kalahasti (Chittor Dt.), Vizanagaram Ferlam (Bobbili Taluka) and other places which will be visited by Prof. N. G. Ranga.

Since the provincial conference gave the new land at Nidubrole, the peasants are now demanding full occupancy rights for the ac-

(Continued in Col. 2).

International Labour Conference

Employer's Attack On 40-Hour Week

BY W. SCHEVENELS, SECRETARY I. F. T. U.

(IFTU) The first meetings of the International Labour Conference were naturally devoted to starting on the work, the address of welcome of the President of the Governing Body, the unanimous election of Comrade Bramsnaes, the Danish Government's delegate, as President of the Conference, and Bramsnaes' presidential address, which was extremely interesting and was given a very good hearing. The next meeting dealt with the election of Vice-Presidents, notably of Comrade Corn. Mertens for the Workers' Group, and the composition of Committees, which entails a great deal of work.

The beginning of the Conference was marked by several incidents. In the first place, there was the precipitate departure, on the orders of Mussolini, of the whole Italian delegation, not only the Government delegates but also those of the workers and employers (who are supposed to be free and independent). This provided a fine demonstration of the sincerity of the Fascists' utterances regarding social policy, which are repeated so often and with so much melodrama. There was nothing surprising in it for us, but what are the fervent admirers of Fascist social policy going to say?

Another sensation was caused by the Employers' readiness to sit on the forty-hour week Committees. They said that this time they had irrefutable proofs that the forty-hour week provided no remedy for unemployment but would merely aggravate it. We await the demonstration. In the meantime it seems to us that the increasing intensity of working-class action in the different countries, and especially in France, has had something to do with this changed attitude of the employers. This only goes to confirm what we have unceasingly repeated, that nothing concrete and positive can be attained at Geneva without the enthusiastic and active collaboration of the workers in the countries themselves.

NEW MANOEUVRE.

At the moment, however, when there are signs that the fate of the forty-hour week Conventions is not so precarious as had been feared some weeks ago, a new manoeuvre of sabotage appears on the horizon. The British Government is credited with the intention of making another about-turn. After having at the outset combated the forty-hour week and demanded the complete maintenance of wages (in the hope of definitely scuttling the question) and then having forced on the Conference the method of Conventions by industry, on the pretext that a general Convention was not possible for technical reasons, the British Government, fearing with good cause that positive results might all the same be obtained, is now about to propose, if report is true, the abandonment of the method followed up till now and a resumption of a study of the whole question, in order to prepare for the later adoption of a General Convention.

SABOTAGE.

The intent to sabotage is obvious, it remains to be seen whether the Conference will again let itself be taken in. The Workers' Group s on the alert and will do everything to ward off this blow, should the British Government really have this intention.

A first gesture has already been made in the direction, for the British Government has refused to collaborate on the Committee on the forty-hour week in coal-mining, the pretext being that British delegation is not numerous enough. This excuse is merely preposterous. The country which, except for the United States, has a larger output of coal than any other, will not sit on the coal-mining Committee! The British delegation is incidentally by far the most numerous of all the forty-eight national delegations, comprising as it does fifteen Government delegates, thirteen Workers' and thirteen Employers' delegates (while the average for other countries is three or four in each Group). The same applies to the Committee on the iron and steel trades, on which the governments are "unable" to appoint thirteen members, while the Workers and Employers, in spite of their 50 per cent. numerical inferiority, have easily found in each of their Groups thirteen titular members and eight substitutes. Here also the sabotage is evident.

But the Workers' Group goes into battle undeterred!

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 13

Previous closing	12.67
To-day's opening	12.56
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing	12.57
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 13

Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.78
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 227

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 13

Cotton came under considerable pressure owing to the reactionary sentiment consequent upon favourable weather which induced a good deal of liquidation, Bombay selling and uncovering of stoploss orders while hedging against loan releases and outside growths was also in evidence. Moreover the textile situation showed decreased activity.

Trading in October commenced at 12.56 i.e. 11 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and liquidation influenced by favourable crop reports with October gradually receding to 12.52 on continued further liquidation and stoploss selling.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.57 with a decline of 10 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.75/12.75) 12.56/12.54
December (12.74/12.72) 12.53/12.51
January (12.74/12.72) 12.53/12.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (7.21) 7.13
American October (6.80) 6.72
Egyptian July (9.83) 9.73
Egyptian October (9.74) 9.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 226 and Rs. 227 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 227 with New York futures about 10 points down.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 13

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Speculators bought and sold. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 13

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£186 1/2 buyers £187 sellers. Easy) £193 1/2 buyers £193 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Steady) £15 3/8 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 7/8 to £41 1/4) £40 7/8 to £41 3/8.

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 5/8) £16 5/8 sellers.

Dunlop June (£20 1/4) £19 3/4 sellers.

Lightning June (£18 1/2) £18 1/4 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4 paid buyers) £7 3/4 paid and buyers

Forward (7 7/8 sellers) £7 7/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 sellers) £13

Linseed Calcutta July (£13 1/4) £13 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 5/8

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 3/16) £15 3/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 13

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 77 3/8 and October 77 1/2. Prices reacted on speculative selling and liquidation influenced by discouraging outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.04 1/2. Prices kept steady without much doing in the absence of any stimulating cables from abroad.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

U. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 13

Previous closing	5.02 15/16
To-day's opening	5.02 13/16
To-day's closing	5.02 3/4

U. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 13

Previous closing	5.02 11/16
To-day's opening	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.02 11/16
Difference	nil.

FRANC RATE

London, July 13

Previous closing	76.01
To-day's opening	76.09
To-day's closing	75.94
Difference	—.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 7/8 and then eased to 5.02 11/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 11/16.

Franc opened at 76.09 and remained steady with slight variation.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 13

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 13

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-8) £6-18-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 13

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 13

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.74) 5.73 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.95) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94 1/4
London on Milan (63.65) 63.65
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 13

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 48/13, 48/14 and 48/15. Prices kept steady on scattered purchases but there was little speculative interest in the absence of good foreign cables. However the steadiness of London cables induced some fair local support causing a partial rally. Prices closed steady at Rs. 48/15, 58/15 and 49.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/3/9, 34/4 and 34/4/3. There was not much doing with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments due to small movements of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4 and 34/4/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 13

Wheat September	4 10 0
Wheat May 1937	4 12 0
Linseed September	8 3 6
Linseed May 1937	7 8 6

The market was firm.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 13

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 2 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 3 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	8 2 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	8 2 6

GERMAN & AUSTRIAN BONDS FIRM

Fresh Spurt In Tin

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 13

On the Stock Exchange week-end political developments were generally favourably received.

German and Austrian bonds were firmer while Industrials were generally better despite paucity of business but Oils were depressed.

Internationals responded to sustained improvement.

Wall Street after steady opening was inclined to harden.

Among commodities wheat was marked down in sympathy with America on report of rains.

Tin spurted afresh on speculative demand, meeting small offerings.

Public Support For Dr. Bhagwandass's Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Muttra, a well attended public meeting was held in the Gandhi Park in which two resolutions were passed unanimously. One supported the Bills of Dr. Bhagwandas and Mr. M. C. Raja and the other condemned the attitude of the reactionaries. Pt. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi and Hakim Brijlal Verman delivered impressive speeches supporting the resolutions.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 5/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, July 7 £98 3/8
Wednesday, July 8 £98 1/2
Thursday, July 9 £98 1/2
Friday, July 10, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 13

3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active although business was restricted. Giltedged securities kept steady but there was not much doing

Indian loans were steady to firm. Home industrials in general were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Internationals were firm and fairly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£84 3/4) £84 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/4) £117 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8 £106 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-0) 18-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/8) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (£7 1/4) £7 1/2

Musical Industries (24-3) 23-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (47-10 1/2) 47-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (136-7 1/2) 136-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (34-3) 34-3

Ford Motors (31-0) 31-6

Cable Wires (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117/6

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (159-4 1/2) 159-4 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Distillers (101-9) 101-9

Bred and Dyers (7-0) 7-0

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (50-3) 50-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-7 1/2) 49-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Westerns Limited Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 30-0

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £49 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 13

3-30 p m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100) 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110) £109 3/4

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-42 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-3) 28-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-0) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (63-3) 64-6
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Moddar New (40-0) 41-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (24-6) 23-10 1/2
Shell Transport (96-3) 96-3
Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23) £23 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£106) £106

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 13

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 7/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 5/8) dol 36 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 61 1/2) dol 62
U S Steel Preference (dol 121 1/4) dol 124 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy.'s Oil Tanker s.s. Clam of 4283 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Rausom arrived from Abadan with cargo of Fuel oil.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 Reg. tons, Capt. G. S. MacWilliams arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

Mutsui Bushan Kaisha's s.s. Dai-nichi Maru of 4057 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Hind arrived from Muke via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Madras, Pondicherry, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Storviken of 2936 Reg tons, Capt. K. Lied arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Sumatra Maru of 4272 Reg. tons, Capt. T. Kawai arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Clan Matheson of 3452 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Y. Strange arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool and Port Said with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Mount Durfys of 3217 Reg. tons, Capt. M. Macris arrived from Rangoon via Colombo. Tuticorin and Cochin with cargo of timber and rice.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Tanfield of 2776 Reg. tons, Capt. R. R. Pottinger arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Warfield of 3805 Reg. tons, Capt. C. A. Vaughan sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalamia of 2348 Reg. tons, Capt. J. E. Taylor sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Col-di-Lane of 3709 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Gerolimich sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore in ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 Reg. tons, Capt. S. S. MacWilliams sailed for Bhavnagar in ballast.

The following steamer entered for loading on 13-7-36 s.s. Morioka Maru (O. S. K.) for China and Japan ports via Colombo.

Indore Market Quotations

Indore, July 13.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co., 78 Krishnapura Indore City).

Wheat seed and cotton rate per mani of 6 mound Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 22, 24
Wheat Malvi Rs. 16, 18
Wheat Picoi Rs. 14, 16
Gram Rs. 14, 17
Til seed Rs. 30, 35
Linseed bold brown Rs. 27, 28
Lental Rs. 16, 17
Tuwar Rs. 18, 20
Jwar Rs. 12, 14
Bajra Rs. 14, 16
Macca Rs. 6, 7
Ajwan Rs. 20, 22
Oil cakes Rs. 13 14
Mug Hirwe Rs. 16, 18
Mug black Rs. 8, 10
Dhana Rs. 30, 32
Jangeria Kolhapur Rs. 27, 30
Chillies Rs. 60, 75
Cottonseed Rs. 12, 14
Ghee Rs. 230, 300

Cotton Malvi per boza of four maund Bengal Rs. 80, 85

Cotton Nimari per boza of four maund Bengal Rs. 75, 80

Cotton Broach opening per khandi of 784 pounds Rs. 229

Cotton Broach closing per khandi of 784 lbs. Rs. 230

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 seers Rs. 7, 8

Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers Rs. 7, 8

Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 seers Rs. 6

Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 seers Rs. 3

Satan per than:—
Hukumchand Rs. 3/12
Indore Malva Rs. 3/11
Kalyanmal Rs. 3/12
Bhandari Rs. 3/10
Binod Rs. 3/10
Rajkumar Rs. 3/7
State Rs. 3/12

SHARES:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. Lessee State Mills Rs. 40
100 Indore Malva United Mills Ltd. Rs. 53
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 173
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. ordinary Rs 112
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference Rs. 119
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 40.
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 135
500 Hira Mills Ltd. Rs. 555
25 Indore Premier Cooperative Bank Ltd. Rs. 9
25 Indore Cooperative Press Ltd. Rs. 7
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 30
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 9/7
5 Indore Cooperative Insurance Society Ltd. Rs. 1

Bullion.—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 35/10
Silver ba rper hundred tola Rs. 48, 50

N. B.—Wheat market strong, Bombay buying. Cotton Market strong local mills buying. Cloth and yarn market declining Bullion market steady Bank rate 3 to 5 per cent. Share market declining. Heavy seller.

PATNA, July 11.—Rs. 1,000 security has been demanded by the District Magistrate, Patna, from Syed Mahfuzul Haque, who filed a declaration for bringing out a weekly Urdu paper called "Azad".

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 13

Jutes ruled steady but business was on a restricted scale. In coals there was limited business at about last levels. Teas were dull though few isolated took place. In miscellaneous Iron and Steels again exhibited firm market, while Indian cables Mysore papers, Burma Corporation, Indian Copper Corporations and Bengal Timber were wanted at gradually advancing rates. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/50 100/14 small lot; three per cent loan 1941 104/6; three and half per cent Government paper 99/7; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 119/14 odd lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/1; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 115/10 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 138/8.

Railways: Howrah Amta 128/8; Sara Serajganj 101/8.

Cotton: Muir Mills ordy 282.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/8; Bengal 275; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/6; Equitable 31/15; Muddulpore 6/6; New Manbhoom 60/8.

Jutes: Anglo India 392; Bally 180; Fort William 254 small lot; Howrah 49/9; Kamarhatty 492; Kanknarrah 413 small lots; Kinnison 540; National 21/14 small lots; Alliance 231/8 small lot; Belvedere 342; Narnagore 129; Fort Gloster 159.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 2/9; Burma Corporation 7; Sutna Stone Line 182; Upper Ganges Electric 12/9; Mirzapore 4/12; U P Electric 194; Bengal Iron 6; Bengal Iron prf 14; Indian Iron and Steel 9/12; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 102 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 26/4; Hindustan Insurance 99; Associated Hotel pref 94; British India Corporation ordy 3/14; Indian Cables 9/9; Walford Transport 2/3; Mysore Paper 4/6 premium; Titaghur Paper defd 11/4; Midnapore Zemindary 71/8; Midnapore Zemindarp pref 131/8; Bengal Timber ordy 224.

Sugars: Basti 272; Cawnpore 37/12; Carew and Company 23/12; Raza 16/8.

Teas: Bateli 5/8; Hattikhira 18/12 small lots.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1935/50 Andra Paper 104/8; Four per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Port Trust 100 small lot; four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 108/12 small lot; six per cent 1941/46 Kedarnath Jute 101/8.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

(Continued from page 1)

hoped that the embankment will hold, but it has been necessary to warn residents of bungalows in the Butlerganj area that in case the embankment is breached, the flood will reach their houses.

CIVIC RELIEF.

The Municipal authorities have done their best to provide accommodation for those rendered homeless in schools and other buildings. Efforts are being made from tomorrow to distribute food free in all cases of real necessity.

Outside Lucknow Municipal area the worst flooding has been experienced in villages on the left bank of the Gumti above Lucknow. In Lucknow itself the right bank is markedly higher than the left and damage has been mostly confined to the left bank.

A number of villages along the left bank of the river in Lucknow and Malihabad Tehsils, from Sitapur border downwards, are surrounded by water. There has been no loss of life except the tragic accident in which fourteen were drowned while being evacuated.

Since yesterday news has been received of the floods affecting villages below Lucknow also.

ANOTHER RIVER IN FLOODS.

Apart from the Gumti, the small river Sai is also in high flood. The Lucknow-Cawnpore road has been breached and there is now deep water in one place in Mohanlal Ganj on the Maurawan Road. A number of villages have been evacuated in this neighbourhood.

Apart from the flooding of rivers, flooding of nullahs and other sources has caused distress in a number of other villages in the interior. Tehsil and District Board authorities are doing their best to render relief. District Board schools and other public buildings have been placed at the disposal of homeless people.

The Commissioner has now returned from tour and has been in telephonic communication with the Government. He has been authorised to say that the Government will take all necessary measures to meet the situation.—A. P.

Rs. 10,000 RELIEF TO VILLAGERS

NAINI TAL, July 13.

The U. P. Government has placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner, Lucknow, for gratuitous relief to villagers who have suffered from the recent floods.—A. P.

Lucknow Municipality Sanctions Rs. 4,000

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINITAL, July 13.

That serious damage has been done in Lucknow District in connection with the floods caused by heavy rains and the rise in river Gumti is apparent from the fact that the Government of the United Provinces have placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Commissioner, Lucknow for gratuitous relief to the villagers, who have suffered in the floods. It is learnt that the Lucknow Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 4,000 to meet emergencies caused by floods.

Through Running Resumed

MORADABAD, July 13.

The Divisional Superintendent, wires as follows:—

The breaches between Rosa and Malgalganeet on Rosa-Sitarpur Cantonment branch have been repaired and through running has been resumed.—A.P.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6.)

to undertake such a task in our efforts to make Bombay brighter, following procedure may be suggested:—

(a) An Employment Relief Committee must be formed.

(b) Some Relief Projects, covering over a period of five or ten years, must be worked out.

(c) Projects, such as the construction of roads and footpaths, of sewage and sewage disposal, Safety Zones, supply of water and electricity, dock and harbour improvements, building of parks and Playgrounds in crowded sections, putting up public baths, toilets, reclamation of waste land, Public Health Services etc. could be taken in hand. Estimates for schemes adopted and other details must be worked out.

(d) These must be submitted to local Governments for approval and a request must be made for subsidies from the local and central governments.

(e) Preference must be shown for types of projects which require a relatively great number of unskilled labour, and a relatively small amount of machines, materials and skill.

(f) Attempts should be made in all such cases to use Indian material as that will, in turn, foster a maximum of indirect Indian labour by stimulating Indian manufactures.

(g) On employment relief works, the whole body of workers, with the exception of supervisors and key men, must be recruited from the jobless persons.

(h) Work must be spread over a larger than normal number of men by giving employment to individuals on alternate days or weeks till they find permanent employment.

(i) An Employment Bureau or Exchange should be organized for registering the unemployed and providing employment for them in these relief works or elsewhere.

A Source Of Wealth

Unemployment is, no doubt, a complex problem, but it can be solved like any other problem, given the necessary energy and goodwill on the part of those who would solve it. During a period of eleven years the Unemployment Grants Committee of Great Britain approved over 17,640 schemes for relief work to reduce unemployment in Great Britain with an estimated combined cost to the local authorities and the national Government of over £190,000,000. Why should not India undertake such relief schemes to mitigate the sufferings of her already poverty stricken people? Apart from our sympathy for the unemployed let us bear in mind that labour from the moral standpoint, is duty; from the political standpoint it is a safeguard against disorder and from the economic standpoint, it is a necessity and source of wealth. Let us not, therefore, consider unemployment a burden but only as a source of wealth. Let this campaign for a Brighter Bombay give the lead to the rest of India by adopting relief schemes to guide idle man-power into employment and production of wealth.

The Late MR. RAMBILAS PODDAR

Club Offers Silver Challenge Cup To Perpetuate His Memory

A meeting of the members of Merry Makers' Club was held on Saturday last, in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion under the presidentship of Mr. B. P. Dave when the resolutions were passed recording the Club's sense of profound sorrow at the sad and premature demise of Sjt. Rambilas Anandilal Poddar, one of the founders and members of the club, and offering its heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family, and also extending the Club's condolences to the bereaved family for the demise of Mrs. Anandilal Poddar, immediately after the death of her son.

Further, the Club resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late Sjt. Rambilas Anandilal Poddar by offering a silver challenge cup to P. J. Hindu Gymkhana to run at Bombay, an annual, "All-India Open Badminton Tournament."

'MORCHA' THREAT IN LAHORE

Trouble Over Sikh Mausoleum

LAHORE, July 13

A little known mausoleum, stated to be that of Maharaj Sher Singh (son of Maharaja Ranjit Singhji) situated near the historic Shalimar garden, threatens to come into the news even as Shahidgunj did a year ago, following the decision of a largely attended Sikh congregation at the Dera Saheb Gurdwara urging the Government to hand over the site to the Sikhs, and stating that Morcha (passive resistance) would be launched, in the event of their request being rejected.

It is stated that after the death of the Granthi (priest) who used to recite the Holy Granth Sahib at the Mausoleum, the Government, under whose control the mausoleum used to be, did not appoint a new Granthi. It is further alleged that the tomb of a Muslim was recently built in the vicinity of the mausoleum. It is understood that the Sikhs are contemplating to send a deputation to the Government in this connection.—A.P.

Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya

(From Our Correspondent)

The 37th anniversary of the foundation-day of the above institution was celebrated on Sunday last in the hall of the institution, under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar 'alias' "Ramakavi".

Prof. P. V. Kane, Vice-President, introduced Mr. Kirtiker to the gathering and proposed him for the chair.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Jadhav in seconding the motion, admitted that he was a class-mate of Mr. Kirtiker in Elphinstone High School in 1888 and that he was then struck with Mr. Kirtiker's brilliant intellect and dashing spirit.

Mr. Kirtiker, presiding read an interesting address in Marathi on the "Marathi Culture" its inception and development at different periods. Mr. Ramrao Kanvinde, of the Sarasvat Samuha Sangh a verse composed by Mr. Kirtiker in honour of the 11 founders of the institution, of whom only 3 are now alive. After a vote of thanks by Mr. Moreshwar Balchandra Bhatavadekar, Chairman of the Committee, the meeting dispersed followed by a dainty supper.

BONUS IN LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued From Page 6)

justments in their working in the near future.

Insurance As Protection Or Investment

With the era of advancing education and culture Life insurance is being considered as much part of modern life as the telephone or the street tram cars and the general masses are favourably looking to life insurance as protection. But still the tendency is to consider the premiums paid against risk of life not as protection but investment. The general public while insuring their lives enter into minute calculations of simple and compound interest. This should draw the attention for a clear thinking on the part of our insurance executives as a well-organised and a vigorous propaganda is needed to inculcate the real spirit of insurance in the insuring public in this direction.

Lower Bonus Or Higher Premiums

With the existing conditions it is embarrassing for some of our life offices to declare a large bonus and the public quite ignorant of these difficulties of the life offices are mainly guided by bonus figures. But conditions being what they are our insurance executives may have to give up the idea of large bonus or have to adjust their premium rates upwards.

For offices whose valuation years fall within the coming two or three years the bonus problem is a serious one. (Co-operation with fair business competition and rigid economy on part of our life offices are needed to maintain the bonus standard on an equal basis for the future). The future of life insurance in India is not so rosy as managers of some new concerns think as it much depends on economical management, strength, solidarity and mutual co-operation of the life offices. An intense propaganda on well-organised lines is urgently needed to save some of the life offices from grave disaster. Will the Life Offices Association of India take notice of this?

AMERICAN COTTON

BOMBAY, July 13.

Sentiment less optimistic—hedging against loan cotton—Absence of important Buying—Bombay and London realising—Crop ideas 11½ million Bales—Futures 8 to 10 points down.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also due to reactionary selling. Prices lost 40 cent per bale on some evidence of more loan cotton coming out in the South, while importance was attached to the fact that the crop reporting Board has included cotton among crops needing rains. Sentiment was slightly less optimistic and trade was the only buying. There was a marked absence of any speculative support.

The weekly summary of the New York cotton received by Reuter state that the small acreage figures induced heavy general buying with local traders evidently inclined temporary to calculate on a crop of 11,500,000 or about a million Bales less than estimated worlds consumption of American cotton this season. The elimination of Government financed holdings from the futures market is regarded as very favourable leaving the way open for normal fluctuations on the basis of supply and demand.

An advance from two and half to three cents per pound from January low levels attracted considerable realising and increased hedging but offerings were well absorbed. Traders are now watching for effect on Cloth market and the spot situation.

Some expect scarcity of contracts until the new crop begins to move. Meanwhile the recent weather has been more favourable but the belief prevails that the crop is still on the defensive and susceptible to damage from insects or dry hot weather.

Weather over the Eastern Belt was generally fair and warm. In the central Belt there were thunder showers and Western Belt experienced little exchange in temperatures.

The New York cotton futures market opened unchanged with October 12.75. Opening level was the highest for the day as there was increased selling on a reaction theory. Prices declined 15 points with October 12.60 which was the lowest level but prices improved under scattered buying and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 13.59c per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 13.52c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.80. The market was steady at the opening but later prices declined on Bombay, Continental and London profit-taking after the recent rise. There was scattered trade buying and prices after fluctuating within a range of 6 points closed at a net decline of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 7.66d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close July was quoted 6.04, October 5.85 and January 5.80.

East Indian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels declined 6 to 11 points but spot cotton prices closed 4 points higher at 10.18. Uppers futures declined 2 to 3 points but spot cotton prices improved 8 points at 8.50. The Alexandria market remained closed on Saturday.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	12.75
N. Y. October Lowest (11-27 a.m.)	12.69—15
Liverpool October Highest	6.84+02
Liverpool October Lowest	6.78—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Though advance rapid, considerable liquidation easily absorbed. With probability crop at 11 1/2 millions or below fear of deterioration during next two months likely to cause further advance.

New York.—Sentiment was slightly less optimistic. To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Good undertone.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Market showing indications of reaction if such eventuates recommend opportunity should be taken to accumulate contracts.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Freer hedges against released loan cotton.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

"Cotton.—Liquidation well absorbed and although reaction due, see no relief before new crop moves."

"Wheat—Estimates indicate Winter wheat sufficient but Spring failing and imports U.S.A. necessary. Entirely weather market but Liverpool selling cheap compared other markets."

"Copper.—Expect higher eventually."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 11.

October	12.67
December	12.67
January	12.67
March	12.65
May	12.65
Middling Spot	13.59

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 11.

July	13.33
October	12.62
December	12.60
Middling Spot	13.32

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	7.21
August	7.06
September	6.91
October	6.80
November	6.70
December	6.67
January	6.65
February	6.64
March	6.64
April	6.63
May	6.62
June	6.59
Middling Spot	7.66
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
October	6.80
January	6.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	9.83
October	9.74
November	9.52
January	9.17
March	9.01
May	8.89
July	8.31
Middling Spot	10.18

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	6.09
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.24
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.39
COMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.20
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.35
BENGAL:	
Good	4.85
Fully Good	4.95
Fine	5.07

SEEDS.

London, July 11.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. July-Aug. sellers £13-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-15-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.), c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-2-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £12-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London July 11.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt., July sellers 26|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 26|6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 13.

London gold prices declined 4d. to 86-18-8 and London Paris Exchange rate was 4 points down to 76.01. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 5.02 15/16. London silver was easy at a decline of 3/16d to 19 9/16 for spot and 3/16d down for forward at 19 5/8. There was speculative selling without any support. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. and Montreal silver futures closed 10 points down. To-day Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8. In the local market business was restricted and prices fluctuations were narrow. Silver opened at Rs. 48/15 and declined to Rs. 48/14 while gold was steady at Rs. 34/4.

Later on the market was quiet. Opening Dollar cross rate was 5.02 1/8 and London Paris exchange opening rate was 75.98. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 4 3
Shravan delivery	34 4 3
Shravan Teji-Mandi	0 3 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 4 6
Bhadarva Teji-Mandi	0 5 0
SILVER.	
Ready	48 13 6
Shravan delivery	48 14 0
Shravan Teji-Mandi	0 12 0
Bhadarva delivery	48 15 6
Bhadarva Teji-Mandi	1 7 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 11.

July	44.90—10
September	44.95—10
December	45.25—10

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 11.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-8.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 13.

Yellow Metal Sheets	32 12 0
Copper sheets	39 8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 227/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 227/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling on reports of rain and prices declined to Rs. 226/8 but scattered covering improved prices to Rs. 226/12. Broach J/A. was steady at Rs. 240. At the moment the market is becoming a two-sided affair but if prices decline on favourable weather, we believe it will be advisable to buy on declines.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 2 points and later was quoted 5 points lower which influenced long liquidation in the local market and prices weakened. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	240 8 0
Broach A/M	226 8 0
Oomra July	218 8 0
Oomra D/J	206 8 0
Bengal July	198 12 0
Bengal D/J	164 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 13.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	... 208	204	199	195	
Punjab	... 208	204	199	195	
Oomra No. 3	229	226	223	219	...
C. P. No. 1	239	236	233	229	...
C. P. No. 2	235	232	229	225	...
Broach No. 2	... 249	245	242	238	
Punjab-Ame.	... 259	255	252	248	
Surat	... 282	278	275	271	
Rajpipla	... 279	275	272	268	
Navsari	... 288	284	281	277	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 13.

Bengal Superfine	201|203
Bengal Fine	199|200
Bengal F.G.	195|197
C. P. 1 Fine	225|227
C. P. 2 Fine	223|224
Arvi Fine	223|224
Ellichpur Fine	222|223
Berar Fine	221|222
Khamgaon Fine	221|222
Mulkapur Fine	215|218
Khandesh Fine	206|208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	206|208
Burwah Sanavad	221|222
Mathia	193|198
Broach Fine	238|240
Dhollera	234|236
Punjab/American	240|245
Sindh-American	240|245
Cambodia	280|282
Compta	230|235
Westerns	220|230
Miraj	227|229
Jagadia Ankleshwar	270|272
Surat	274|276
Navsari	280|282
Kampala	358|363
Manza	340|345

Indian Cotton Figures

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales.

	11-7-36.	This year.
Khandesh	172	302,438
Central India	46	280,671
Barsi and Nagar	243	172,466
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	40,345
Berar	49	339,330
Central Provinces	123	91,892
Total Oomras	638	1,230,142
Dholera	2,249	268,686
N W Provinces	...	62,667
Rajputana	458	108,436
Sind-Punjab	...	456,901
Broach	351	390,138
Coompta and Dharwar	130	92,241
Westerns-Northerns	716	62,856
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	18,009
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,010
Egyptian and African	1	231,860
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	4,543	2,949,667

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th July

In full-pressed bales

	11-7-36.	This year.
Europe	405	485,552
Japan and China	2,951	1,268,727
Coast Ports	...	37,261
Up-country by Rail	...	201,809
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,008
Total	3,356	2,038,357

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol	68
Consolidated Gas	41
United Light and Power	8
American Tel. and Tel.	168 3/4
Western Union Telg.	88 3/4
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	38 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	19
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
United States Steel	62
Amr. Water Works Com.	25
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	98
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	106
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 3/4
General Motor	70
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	40
St. Oil of N. J.	63
Socony	14
Hiram Walker	34
Du Pont de Nemours	157
National Dairy	28
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	39 1/2
Amr. Celanese	24
Sun Life of Canada	465
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
North Amr. Com.	32
Canadian Pacific R. R.	13
Montgomery Ward	43
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	101
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	118
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	116
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106

Market strong and advancing. Good buying noted in General Motors and St. Oil of N. J.

Total Business:—1 million.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 13.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/2
Banks selling T T	264 1/2
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	571
Banks buying T T	581
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	98
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 11th instant	5.02 7/8
Japan/London 13th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 13th instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London 13th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 13th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 11th instant	76.01
London/Belgium 11th instant	29.70
London/Switzerland 11th instant	15.37 1/4
London/Berlin 11th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm 11th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 11th instant	5.02 11/16
London/Amsterdam 11th instant	7.38 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 10th instant	£6-19-0
Gold 11th instant	£6-18-8
Silver London Ready 10th instant	19 3/4
11th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 10th instant	19 13/16
11th instant	19 5/8
London Discounts 3 Mos 10th instant	5/8 p.c.
11th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 10th instant	7/8 p.c.
11th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy	
New York Silver Ready	45

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.

London, July 11.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.02-11|16
Paris	76.01
Berlin	12.46
Madrid	36.69-1|2
Amsterdam	7.38-1|4
Brussels	29.70
Milan	63.65
Berne	15.37-1|4
Prague	121.00

PRODUCE.

London. July 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 33|9.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), was closed.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|7-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|4-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|4-1|2.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-7-36	7084000	4373000
Receipts Yesterday 11-7-36	10000	3000
Exports to date 11-7-36	6152000	4862000
Stock at Ports 10-7-36	1341000	1181000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-7-36	1347000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 10-7-36	720000	635000
Visible Supply 10-7-36	3617000	3418000
Quantity in sight 10-7-36	12348000	8019000
Quantity out of sight 10-7-36	11537000	8911000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/9
3 per cent 1951/54	103/7
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/6
4 per cent 1943	111
4 per cent 1960/70	115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/10
5 per cent 1939/44	108/11
5 per cent 1940/43	111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/9
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/15
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/14
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	110/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	119
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1950	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed unchanged at Rs. 99/10 for cash and Rs. 99/7/6 for 29th settlement. London opening was 2 1/2 shillings up and next settlement was quoted at Rs. 99/5/6.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Distribution Of Profits

We give below net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1936 and their distribution:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1936	Rs. 37,27,100
Brought forward from 31st December 1935	Rs. 28,60,300
Total	Rs. 65,87,400
The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing	Rs. 33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Fund	Rs. 27,000
Carried forward	Rs. 29,35,400
Total	Rs. 65,87,400

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 13.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,486
Linseed	7,619
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	150
Gingellyseed	168
Groundnuts	8,263
Castorseed	226
Rice	12,653
Myrabollams	858
Mowraseed	765
Gram	529
Joowar	918
Bajree	918
Indian Sugar	270
	tons.
Coal	1,177

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 11.

Broach J/A. Op. 240; Highest 242; Lowest 240; Closing 242.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 228 1/4; Highest 228 1/4; Lowest 227 1/4; Closing 228 1/4

Oomra July Op. 216 3/4; Highest 219 1/2; Lowest 216 3/4; Closing 219 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 206 3/4; Highest 208; Lowest 206 3/4; Closing 208.

Bengal July Op. 195; Highest 197 1/4; Lowest 195; Closing 197 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 165 1/2; Highest 166 1/4; Lowest 165 1/2; Closing 166 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-6-37) Rs. 37

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 156 Jan. 124 at Cross Rate 5.02 15/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 242/8—Liverpool July 7.20=Rs. 70 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 229—Liverpool May 6.61 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 229—New York May 12.65 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 15/16.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 13.

July	211.00—80
September	210.10+30
November	208.80—20
January	209.00+20

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10th July	10,357
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,945,124
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,374,971
Increase	570,153

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Generally fair, continued warm.

Central:—Generally fair, local thunder showers.

Western:—Fair, little change in temperatures.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 13.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 6 6
July-Sept. shipment	3 14 6
October December shipment	3 14 0
Kesar ready	13 1 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F.3.80

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. was closed.

REALISING IN SHARE BAZAR

Absence Of Support

Bombay, July 13.

The local share Bazar ruled easy to-day with heavy realising by professional operators. There was a marked absence of any important buying and in the absence of support, prices looked down.

Disquieting European political advices was the immediate reason for the decline but the market being overbought naturally needs readjustments. Some of the long interest is now in weak hands and for further decline is likely to follow with considerable unloading.

Cheapness of money is now no longer to influence the market as this factor is largely discounted Call money at times shows a signs of hardening. On July 15th the half yearly interest on the 5 per cent. of 1934-44 will be paid. The £16,858,000 Indian Sterling 5½ per cent of 1936-38 falls due on July 15 but it will have little effect on the local markets.

All speculation counters looked down. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 773/12 and gave way to Rs. 750 while ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 189/4 declined to Rs. 185/8. Bombay Burma shares were also easy, and were sold as low as Rs. 530 Cement section was steady.

Cotton mill shares were easy with a marked absence of any buying. Century mill shares opened at Rs. 166 and declined to Rs. 162-8. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 717 and improved to Rs. 720 but increased selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 708. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 226-6. Central India shares opened at Rs. 268 and after improving to Rs. 270 declined to Rs. 260.

Cement shares were easy with large offerings in Indian Cement. Prices opened at Rs. 526 and immediately declined to Rs. 519 but there appeared some buying and prices hardened to Rs. 525 but renewed selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 513. Bundi, Shahabad and Punjabs were barely steady.

Hydro-electric shares were active with a fairly good turnover. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1695 and after declining to Rs. 1690 prices hardened to Rs. 1712 but under realising prices eased off to Rs. 1700. Hydro shares were steady at Rs. 180-10 Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1670 and after declining to Rs. 1662 advanced to Rs. 1685 under improved buying and professional support but the rise attracted sellers and prices came down to Rs. 1673.

Bombay Burma which are popular among professionals opened to-day at Rs. 555 and kept on sagging throughout the session and closed at about the lowest level of the day at Rs. 529-6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 13.

Century	166 161 162/8
Bom. Dyeing	717 720 712 717 708
Kohinoor	231 226
Central India	268 270 265 268 263 260
New Great	126 123/12
Simplex	73 71 72 71/14
Swadeshi	180 178 173/12
Bundi	37/8 37/6 37/4
T. Cement	526 519 525 514 516 512 515 515
Punjab	26/7 26/6
Shahabad	503 501 507 503
Andhra	1695 1690 1712 1700
Tata Hydro	180/10 180/5
Tata Power	1670 1671 1662 1685 1682 1687 1673
Tram. Ord.	162/8
T. Steel Dfd.	777 761 770 756 758 751 752/8
T. Steel Ord.	189/4 187 188/8 186/8 185/4 185/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	165/4
Bellapur	218 212 215 211
B. Steam	311 308 310 307/8
B. Burma	555 540 530 535 536 528 530 529/6

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, July 13.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	708 2
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	162 8
100	Central India	162 8
100	Colaba	260 0
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	116 4
100	Kokak	206 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	63 12
100	Kohinoor	226 14
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	5 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	39 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	123 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1800 0
50	Simplex	71 14
100	Swadeshi	173 12
100	Swan	88 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	119 0
25-50	Central	36 4
500	Imperial	1,600 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	393 2
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	140 8
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 4
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	513 12
40	Katni Defd.	2390 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
75	Okha	285 0
10	Punjab	26 8
100	Shahabad	503 12
70	United	144 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	45 8
200	Oriental	5285 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	179 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1697 8
10	Ajmer	13 11
50	Bombay Tram	162 8
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	180 5
1000	Tata Power	1673 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	922 8
100	C. Province	100 4
100	Dhond Baramati	102 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley	795 0
	MININGS.	
30	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	752 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	185 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	231 4
50	Belapur Sugar	211 4
250	Bombay Steam	307 8
125	Bombay Burma	529 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	173 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5
50	Bombay Telephone	120 0
100	Indian Bleaching	123 12
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 4
30	Premier Construction	85 0
25	Tata Oil	18 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,475 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	130 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,597 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 13.

The local seeds market was very steady with a fairly active demand. Groundnuts ruled strong with impressive buying August delivery opened at Rs. 50/2 and after advancing to 50/8 prices declined to Rs. 50.6 Castorseeds opened very steady at Rs. 37-0-0 and prices improved to Rs. 37.3 Cottonseed opened at Rs. 24/2 but declined in sympathy with weakness of cotton to Rs. 23/10. New crop groundnuts were placed at Rs. 39/6 after opening at Rs. 40 Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 35/15 and cottonseed at Rs. 22/9. The undertone was good. Closing quotations were as under:—

Groundnut August	51 6 0
Groundnut February	39 10 6
Castorseed September	37 2 6
Castorseed May	36 4 0
Cottonseed September	23 14 6
Cottonseed January	22 14 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 11.

July	80 5/8d.
September	80 1/8d
December	79 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 11.

July	1.04 1/4c.
September	1.04 1/2c.
December	1.05 5/8

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 13.

On Saturday Chicago wheat prices declined the Maximum limit of 5 cents on bearish bureau report as anticipated Stock Estimates together with forecast of rains in North, Northwest and Canada helped the decline. Argentine Government estimated surplus exportable Stocks of wheat at 8,36,000 metric tons. Private Argentine acreage estimates show an increase of 30 to 40 per cent. In the local market Linseed opened firm at Rs. 8/2/6 but later prices ruled easy at Rs. 8/1/6 on increased selling. Wheat market was also quiet on speculative unloading.

LINSEED—	Rs. a. p.
September delivery	8 1 6
September Teji-mandi	0 3 0
May delivery	7 8 6
May Teji-mandi	0 10 3
WHEAT—	
September delivery	4 10 0
September Teji-mandi	0 3 6
January delivery	4 14 3
May delivery	4 12 0
May Teji-mandi	0 7 6

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, July 11.

July	15.47
August	15.63
September	15.80

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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1936

Jawahar-Kelkar Controversy Ends

Condemnation Of Policy Is No Personal Discourtesy, Assures Pandit

In reply to the lengthy rejoinder of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Pt. Jawaharlal says that his criticism is not a personal matter, but one of larger policy, and the merits and demerits of individuals are not involved in it. Panditji assures Kelkar that he never thinks in terms of discourtesy to him.

In his further reply, Mr. Kelkar says, that he regards the personal controversy as closed.

BOMBAY, July 13.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, has released for publication a letter he has received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to his lengthy rejoinder.

Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of his letter says:—

"As I was passing through Bombay, I was asked by some Press correspondents if I had seen your rejoinder to my statement. I had only seen extracts from it at the time, and some questions put to me were briefly answered by me then. On my arrival here, I read your full article. I have an exceeding distaste for carrying on a controversy which involves personalities. It was with some hesitation that I wrote my last article entitled "An Author Replies." I have absolutely no desire to add to this controversy which seems to be becoming more and more personal, and I have, therefore, decided not to issue any public statement. I feel convinced that we think along entirely different lines, and inevitably draw different conclusions, sometimes from the same facts. Every attempt to convince the other leads to further misapprehension and irritation.

NOTHING PERSONAL.

"But I must write to you personally, for I am greatly distressed to find that I have pained you and made you feel that I have been discourteous to you. I do not suppose my personal assurance to the contrary will carry much weight with you, but nevertheless I owe this to you. I really do not understand why a criticism or a condemnation of a policy or a course of action should be construed as a personal attack on the persons following it. The best of men, morally and intellectually, may follow, in the opinion of others, an utterly wrong and injurious policy. Why are different political groups formed except to combat the ideas and policies of other groups? Nobody has doubted the high character, the absolute integrity, keen intelligence, and superb courage of Mahatma Gandhi. Yet members of your group as well as others, have not refrained from criticising his policies in the strongest language.

"Most of us who have given thought to political and economic questions and tried to probe behind them have formed certain conclusions, which are of course liable to change. I have likewise come to my conclusion, and some account of my mental journey is given in my book. I have formed, in common with many others, a certain conception of modern imperialism and its working, and I am convinced that certain groups and individuals often by their methods and policies strengthen the imperialist structure, howsoever they might wish to get rid of it. It is not a personal matter, but one of larger policy, and the merits or demerits of individuals are not involved in it. Nor is it pertinent, for our present argument to consider who is right or who is wrong.

MOONJE'S STATEMENT.

"Your own rejoinder makes it clear to me how greatly we differ in our political outlook and in our conception of what Imperialism is.

Dr. Moonje's statement, which you have also given, is something that is utterly beyond my capacity to understand.

"My object in writing this letter, however, is to convey to you my deep personal regret that I should have caused you pain and distress. If I possess a perverted mentality, that is my misfortune. But even that perverse mentality does not think in terms of being discourteous to you.

"This letter is a purely personal one, not intended for publication. But if you think that its publication is desirable, certainly you can give it such publicity as you wish"

Kelkar's Reply

Mr. Kelkar has issued the following note in reply to the above letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"With the publication of Mr. Nehru's letter, I have decided to regard the personal controversy as closed. I am grateful to Mr. Nehru for this letter because it enables me to close the controversy. There is time and channels enough for arguing or disputing the other issues.

"I would not have ordinarily published this letter. But probably, Mr. Nehru himself realised the good purpose which its publication would serve; and entirely agreeing with him in that view, I gratefully avail myself of his kind permission to me to take into our confidence all those upon whose attention the painful controversy was thrust."—United Press.

PANDIT NEHRU FOR KARACHI

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress will leave Allahabad for Karachi on July 16.

After attending the States People's Conference, the Congress President will tour the province of Sind for nine days In the last week of the month, he will leave for the Punjab to complete his tour programme, that had to be abandoned last month.

He will visit Multan for a day and then tour Southern Punjab for four days. He will then return to Allahabad, where he will stay for about a week. The President will then start for Bombay to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee.

Under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj, a public meeting of women was held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Saturday evening to discuss Dr. Deshmukh's Bill regarding "Women's Rights" to be introduced in the next Session of the Assembly. Miss Leela Nimbkar, B.A., B.T. (second from right) was the chief speaker.

LABOUR LEADER MEETS COMMISSIONER

Efforts Made To Settle Beawar Dispute

The secretary of the Labour Union, Beawar, wires as follows under to-day's date. Despite it being a Sunday, the Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara granted interview to labour leader Seth Ghisulal Jajodia and gave a patient hearing to the labourer's cause for constituting a court of inquiry. Efforts are being made for a peaceful settlement and this evening both the parties have been summoned to the Commissioner's Court. The strike is still going on.

L. T. A. FOR HYDERABAD

Nawab Generously Provides Club House And Courts

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) July 13.

The first step towards the formation of the Hyderabad State Lawn Tennis Association was taken yesterday, when at the invitation of Nawab Mahdi Jung Bahadur an informal meeting was held at the Nawab's residence attended by representatives of almost all the leading clubs in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The Nawab announced at the meeting that he would provide the Association with a Club House and six courts. The meeting appointed a provisional committee to draft rules. The inaugural meeting of the Association will be held within the next fortnight.

It is honed that the affiliation of the Association with the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will be effected before October 1st.—A. P.

WHOLE FAMILY HACKED TO PIECES

Gruesome Triple Tragedy Reported From Sind Village

KARACHI: July 12.

News of a triple tragedy has been received here from the village of Shahpurchakar.

It is stated that a party of agriculturists, consisting of a husband, wife and son, went out for making some purchases in connection with a marriage ceremony.

But as they were returning home they were attacked by an unknown person, who, it is alleged, hacked them to pieces and threw their bodies in a canal nearby.

Their bodies were later found floating.

The Police are investigating.—A.P.

CONVERSION OF HARIJANS TO ISLAM

Belgaum Report Said To Be Incorrect

BELGAUM, July 13.

It is now stated that an earlier report of the conversion of 300 Harijans in Karadge Village to Islam is incorrect.

The secretary of the local Hindu Mahasabha has gone to Karadge to watch the situation.—A.P.

C. P. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, July 13.

A meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee last night, Dr. N. B. Khare, presiding, elected five members to the Provincial Parliamentary Board which will hold its first meeting here on July 19 to consider various matters in connection with Congress election campaign.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Baba Saheb Deshmukh, Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Seth Khushalchand and Chatur Bhujbhai Jasani will represent the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee on the Parliamentary Committee.—A. P.

MATRIC MEMORIAL TO CHANCELLOR

Relief Committee Has No Hand In Move

The Secretary of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee writes:

Press reports reviewing the Matric Day meeting on Sunday, 12th July, 1936, held under the auspices of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee, prominently mention a Memorial to be presented to the Chancellor of the Bombay University regarding the results of the last Matriculation Examination.

I shall thank you to declare in your paper that the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee has had no hand in such a move. A memorial has been started by some individual parents and guardians, and my Committee has had nothing whatsoever to do with its beginning or its furtherance.

CONDOLENCES FOR SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

Gandhiji And Malaviya Express Sympathy

LAHORE, July 13.

Mahatma Gandhi has wired to Lady Fazli Hussain as follows:—

"Pray accept my condolences. I have nothing but pleasant recollections of many happy interviews I had with your distinguished husband".

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya has wired to Mr. Nazeemu Husain:

"Deeply grieved to hear that your beloved father, Sir Fazli Hussain has passed away. I offer you and other members of your bereaved family my sincerest condolences."

GOKAK MILL STRIKE

BELGAUM: July 13.

Two thousand workmen belonging to the Gokak Mills, 33 miles from Belgaum, are on strike since Saturday, demanding better treatment, bonus, etc. The mills are now working with the remaining 3,000 men. The manager has called upon the strikers to evacuate their quarters.

The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has proceeded to the spot to watch the situation.—A.P.

U. P. YOUTHS CONDEMN SAPRU REPORT

Jaunpur Conference Demands Intense Industrialisation Programme

LUCKNOW, July 11

The U.P. Provincial Youth Conference was held at Jaunpur, Mr. Y.J. Meherally of Bombay presiding. Sahajanand Saraswati of Behar, Munshi Ahmed Din and Tilak Raj Singh of Punjab and Seth Damodar Swarup of Bareilly (U.P.) were some of the leaders who participated in the deliberations.

NEED OF CLARIFICATION

The following resolutions were adopted:—

In view of the fact that confusion and want of clarification regarding the independence resolution has been an obstruction in our right for freedom, this Conference urges upon the Youth organizations, student bodies, the Congress Socialist body and other anti-imperialist organizations to launch a vigorous campaign for bringing pressure on the Congress to make clear and definite declaration to the effect that:—

Since the Congress as an organization is the instrument created by the masses for the enforcement of the will of the Indian people to democratic national freedom, the Congress movement is for the establishment in India of a Government of the people, for the people by the people and hence should adopt this under the effective control of the majority of the people as its objective.

LAND PROBLEM

Since a revolution in the relation of property is the main means of production and the transfer of ownership from the non-productive rent receivers to those directly concerned with the actual production is demanded by national welfare and prosperity, all antiquated forms of feudal, semi-feudal sacerdotal and other non-productive forms of ownership of land must be put an end to, for releasing the forces calculated to lead the normal economic development of the country.

That the appalling poverty of the Indian masses as well as all other economic evils demand a rapid industrialisation of the country.

That for industrial expansion and commercial activity of the country the following measures are urgently required in India:—

Transfer of ownership of land to the peasant;

To relieve the burden of the peasantry to such an extent as would leave them in possession of no less than eighty per cent of the gross produce;

Legally guaranteed minimum wages to assure an irreduceable standard of living to those working in the fields, factories, mines, transport offices, schools, etc., etc.;

Extensive Public works and Industrial undertakings by the State for the productive employment of the huge wastage of labour.

That inasmuch as the Congress as a democratic movement cannot permit the exploitation of man by man or the accumulation of national wealth, it guarantees (A) Public, National, Municipal or local ownership of the modern means of transportation, (B) Governmental supervision of mining and other heavy industries in return for financial aid such as credit facilities, subsidies, etc.

Inasmuch as the freedom of Press, speech and association is an elementary right of democratic citizenship the Congress declares its determination to fight relentlessly for these elementary rights.

By another resolution the Conference condemned the Sapru Committee Report characterising it as a mere makeshift arrangement and suggested that rapid industrialization is the only solution to end unemployment and demanded the formation of a Committee to gather statistics and details about educated unemployment in U.P.

The Conference also urged the Government to provide Rs. 15 per month to every unemployed and to provide free milk to their children.

The Conference sent its greetings to the plucked matric candidates of the Bombay University.

It further asked the students to assert their rights of forming Unions independent of any official interference, demanded reduction of fees, college, examination and hostel fees, drastic change in the educational system including that of examinations so as to provide Hindusthani as compulsory subject, provincial vernaculars as medium of instruction, increase in the number of scholarships and provision of allowing more choice of subjects.—United Press.

SARDAR GOES TO AHMEDABAD

Consults Workers About Election Plans

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, who has arrived here is conferring with Congress workers in the various districts about the final completion of electoral rolls and also the position of Congress in various constituencies.

He is also considering the formation of a provincial parliamentary board which question will be decided by the Gujarat Congress Committee at Bardoli on the 23rd instant.

Sardar Patel is also advising the city Congress Committee as regards forming a Congress party to contest the local municipal election in October.—A. P.

C. P. LANDHOLDERS BESTIR THEMSELVES

Conferences Planned In Jubbulpore Dist.

JUBBULPORE, July 13.

That they should organise themselves to safeguard their rights and interests was the decision arrived at, at a meeting of prominent Mulguzars (landholders) of Jubbulpore last evening, Seth Govindas, M.L.A. presiding.

It was resolved that Mulguzar Kisan Sabhas which have already been formed should immediately proceed to organise conferences of Mulguzars and tenants in all parts of the districts. An influential committee for promoting this object has been formed. Subjects like opening more debt conciliation boards, preventing Government from adopting coercive measures for realisation of revenue reduction of irrigation dues and checking ejectment of tenants will be considered at these conferences.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

WHY DID YOU CLOSE THAT WINDOW, INSPECTOR? IT'S STUFFY IN HERE!
6-17
BECAUSE AN AUSTRALIAN BUSHMAN CAN'T THROW A KNIFE OR A SPEAR THRU A CLOSED WINDOW!
THAT BUSHMAN WAS STANDING OUTSIDE NOT TWO MINUTES AGO!
NONSENSE! DO YOU EXPECT ME TO BELIEVE THAT?
PERHAPS THESE FOOTPRINTS WILL CONVINCE YOU, EVERSHAM!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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